

THE Hongkong Weekly Press

AND China Overland Trade Report.

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BIRTHS.

On January 3rd, at Ichang, to Mr. and Mrs. C. E. CARLSON, a son.
On January 16th, at Pootung, the wife of A. W. MARSHALL, of a son.
On January 17th, at Shanghai, the wife of Capt. C. STEWART, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

On January 15th, at Shanghai, W. MEYRICK HEWLETT, of H.B.M. Legation, Seoul, to EVELYN NASH.

DEATHS.

On January 15th, at Shanghai, FANNY WALLACE.
At his residence, Intra Muros, Caine Road, on January 23rd, HENRY ERNEST ALEXANDER HOILE, son of William Hoile, late of H. M. S. Warspite, aged 38. For many years in the employ of the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co. Deeply regretted.

Hongkong Weekly Press.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VŒUX ROAD CL.
LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

ARRIVAL OF MAILS.

The French Mail of 22nd December arrived per the s.s. *Salzie*, on Tuesday, the 23rd instant; and the English Mail of 29th December arrive, per the s.s. *Delhi*, on Thursday, the 25th inst.

FAR EASTERN NEWS.

The Chinese New Year festival on the 25th inst. passed off without untoward incidents in Hongkong or Canton.

Plans are being made to begin the construction of a railway in Fukien province next month, starting from Amoy to Changchou, a distance of 90 li.

The foreign chief of police at Changsha, Hunan, named Kelly, was shot on Jan. 23rd by two Greeks whom he was endeavouring to arrest. He died next day.

We are authorized to say that, subject to audit, the Directors of the Hongkong & Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd., will recommend at the forthcoming meeting a dividend of 12 per cent., equaling \$6 per share, and carry forward about \$350,000.

The *Takamatsu-maru*, a steel steamer now being built in the yard of the Osaka Iron Works at Sakurajima, was launched on January 9th. The steamer is ordered by the Nippon Yusen Kaisha for the service between Osaka and Chefoo, via Chinnampo, Corea. The vessel is 228 feet long, 32½ feet wide, and 24 feet deep. She will have a speed of 12 knots, and is qualified to receive the Shipbuilding Encouragement Bounty.

At the Public Works Department on Jan. 22 the letting by public auction of two landed properties took place. The first, a lot of Crown land situated in Austin Road, Kowloon, containing 19,032 square feet, and subject to an annual Crown rent of \$152, for which the upset price was \$5,710, was sold to Mr. F. Blunck for \$10,000. The second lot, situated in Bowen Road, containing 5,000 square feet, and carrying an annual Crown rent of \$34, was knocked down to Mr. Yeung Sai Ngau for \$1,270, or \$20 above upset price.

Pun Kai was sentenced to two months' hard labour for attempting to rob Mrs. Glessmann, a resident at the Peak on Jan. 22nd while the lady, accompanied by her husband and another lady, was walking along Jervois Street on a shopping expedition; the prisoner attempted to snatch her purse but miscalculated the position and caught her thumb. With considerable presence of mind she held on to his hand and turning to her husband told him to arrest the man, which he did, and subsequently handed him over to the custody of the police.

The death, under somewhat mysterious circumstances, of Mr. Chan He-wan, manager of the China Merchants' Steamship Company, was reported to the police on January 23 d. It is stated that on the afternoon in question deceased entered his office at Nos. 15 and 16. Connaught Road very much the worse for drink. At 7 p.m., as one of the clerks was about to get into a ricsha to return home, deceased fell from the verandah of the second floor into the side channel. He was taken upstairs, and Dr. Jen Hawk immediately sent for, but before that gentleman arrived Chan He-wan had expired. Whether the death was caused by an accident or design is unknown but strange rumours are afloat, and there is an impression amongst a number of Chinese that deceased committed suicide.

The British Minister has stated that England will positively decline to give up Weihaiwei, though she is willing to undertake not to increase her troops there.

The directors of the Osaka Sugar Refining Company have decided to declare the net profit for the half-year just ended at ¥102,743, and recommend a dividend at the rate of 18 per cent. per annum, placing ¥10,000 to the reserve.

Mr. Frederick Bower, of Broomfield Hall, Sunningdale, a Liverpool merchant, of the firm of Messrs. Bower, Hanbury, and Co., who left £54,951 net, gave to his housekeeper, Miss Caroline M. Jennings, a life interest in a trust fund of £10,000 and an immediate bequest of £100, and he left to his coachman, Mark Young, £100. Messrs. Bower, Hanbury, & Co. were the founders of the business now carried on in Shanghai by Messrs. Ward, Probst, & Co., formerly Iveson & Co. They were the owners of a very large number of the native houses in the Settlement.

The *Sinwén-pao* states that a certain censor has lately memorialised the Throne, strongly urging the necessity of granting to the country a constitution, for which the learned classes are eagerly longing and impatiently awaiting. Further, that as the Travelling High Commissioners have but just started on their quests, which would take time to accomplish, it would be well, as a matter of policy, to anticipate the impatience of the people by issuing on Chinese New Year's Day (25th January) an Imperial Decree promising the country a constitution and giving a date when it will be granted.

A very interesting paper was read on Jan. 18th at the Royal Asiatic Society, Shanghai, by Mr. T. W. Kingsmill on "Ancient Tibet and its Frontagers," in which many proofs were brought forward to show that it was a Turanian tribe of the Kuru and not Tibetans that competed so fiercely with the Hans for the possession of the Empire of Eastern Asia. This paper is a continuation of the work done by Mr. Kingsmill in a former paper on "The Mantse and the Golden Chersonese," and is a valuable contribution to the ethnography of Western China. It will be published in full in the journal of the Society.

Early on the 16th January as two trading junks were sailing down the West River past Wangmoon, a band of about sixty pirates, mostly armed with Winchester rifles, cast off from the shore in small boats and hailed the junks to stop. This they decided not to do, and as they continued on their course, the pirates opened fire. Fortunately the junks carried arms, and these were handed to the crews, who responded to the battle challenge. A running fight was maintained until the junks neared the Wangmoon Custom Station; here the pirates hauled off, and soon disappeared. As far as can be ascertained at present, three of the junks' crews were killed, and several wounded. The pirates' losses are considered more numerous. As this fight was proceeding, the s.s. *Chan Wai* appeared on the scene. The captain of that vessel states that it was the excellent fight put up by the crew of one of the traders which repulsed the outlaws. As he was passing he saw a band of about 200 pirates, but considers that the greater number held off on account of the hot time the attackers received.

THE LANGUAGE QUESTION.

(Daily Press, 22nd January.)

It was at one time the habit to declare that the great thing necessary to enable anyone to succeed in China was that he should learn Chinese. It was urged that it was simply absurd for any person to expect to do well in this country without a knowledge of "the language," and it was a favourite amusement with the few who were acquainted with it to some extent to expatiate upon the benighted state of outsiders who, carried on their mercantile operations and followed other pursuits in complete ignorance of either the Mandarin or the Punt. It cannot be denied that upon every principle of reason and common-sense these views seemed worthy of acceptance; upon merely abstract grounds it certainly does appear an absurdity to expect to succeed with a people with no knowledge of their language and very little of their customs. It is, therefore, not surprising that those who argued in this direction seemed to have everything their own way and that few persons were venturesome enough to attempt to answer them. At the same time, there has always been a feeling—perhaps not exactly "uttered or expressed," but none the less fully entertained—that learning Chinese by anyone who has not a direct professional reason for doing so such as being in the public service or occupying some exceptional position in which the language is indispensable, is a mistake. It has thus happened that notwithstanding all the advocacy in favour of acquiring a knowledge of Chinese very few persons in ordinary situations in China have taken the trouble to do so; and, though it may seem a bold statement to make, it can scarcely be said that they have been to blame for the course which they have adopted. The plain truth is that in most positions in China people soon find out that the game is not worth the candle. Some few make an attempt at getting at least some knowledge of the spoken dialect in the particular place where they happen to be, but this is soon found to lead to very little; and the greater number find that after a creditable effort to master the uninviting monosyllables which, combined with the proper tones and particles, make up the spoken dialect, they fail to master enough to enable them to keep up a conversation on any ordinary topic, and are fain after all to retreat upon the despised "pidgin" English, which, for all practical purposes, stands them in better stead. This fact indeed that "pidgin" English is available will always act as a wet blanket upon acquiring the Chinese language. Enthusiasts who imagine that in a reasonable time they will be able to talk to Chinese in their own tongue and in their own way, are bound to have their courage damped when a means of intercourse so much more simple stands ready to their hand; and are likely to question whether, with such a medium available, they are not after all wasting much valuable time in a vain and useless attempt. There are those who take up the study in a more serious vein, and endeavour to master the Mandarin dialect and the complex written character, but of these many drop the study long before they have brought it to the point of anything like practical utility. It may be interesting as giving them some dim insight into Chinese literature; but even in this respect, the amount which an average European can learn by three or four years' hard study in his leisure hours amounts to so little that it

is not surprising the study is so frequently abandoned.

Thus, however much it may be a subject of regret, it is futile to hope that matters in this respect will change in any marked degree. It may be very desirable to know Chinese, but the plain fact is that life is not long enough for it. Certainly the time which Europeans as a rule are content to spend in the Far East is much too short, and thus after more or less creditable efforts at mastering the language the most energetic and most studiously inclined are as a rule disposed after a certain time to abandon the attempt. Even those whose professional avocations demand an acquaintance with the language are as a rule largely dependent upon their more or less faithful teachers, and seldom venture to translate a document of any importance without the assistance of their Chinese guides, philosophers and friends.

These facts may be discouraging to those who desire to see more intimate relations established between Europeans and Chinese; but unfortunately it is impossible to ignore them. The language difficulty will always stand as a great barrier between the East and the West, and we are forced to the conclusion that if a more intimate interchange of ideas is ever to be brought about it will be by the Chinese learning European languages, not by the Europeans mastering Chinese. In the former direction there is room for hope from the increased knowledge which the Chinese must by degrees acquire from the larger numbers of more educated among them who now visit foreign countries. Those who have acquired a knowledge of foreign affairs in this way must gradually have an influence upon their countrymen, and the old idea that all that is not Chinese is to be regarded as a curiosity (very similar, by the way, to our own views of all that is Chinese) will gradually give way to a recognition that there is something worth serious study in foreign customs and literature. If once this fact be seized by the Chinese, we may look for a better understanding upon many matters which now separate the Chinese from Europeans; and possibly a gradual infusion of more advanced ideas upon political and other matters may be effected by this process.

STATUS OF SHANGHAI.

(Daily Press, 23rd January.)

It is satisfactory after so much rubbish has been written on both sides to find so clear and able an exposition of the actual status of the Foreign Settlements at Shanghai as appears in the letter of Mr. F. ANDERSON to the SENIOR CONSUL, dated January 11th. From the fact that the Municipal Council is entirely composed of mercantile elements, whose interests are intimately bound up with the good-will of the various Foreign Ministers at Peking, and through them of the Consuls who represent them on the spot, a habit has naturally grown up of refraining as far as possible from the discussion of the political status of the Community as an organised body; and acquiescing as far as possible in what has been momentarily decided on by the body of the Treaty Consuls as represented by the *doyen* for the time being. So long as things went on smoothly this rough and ready machinery continued to work fairly easily; though now and then, when by chance an individual of greater or lesser eccentricity, or one capable of being acted upon by external forces in an undue degree, came to occupy the post, there came to be evolved strange and often fantastic theories, which in the words of SHAKESPEARE might

well make the angels weep. Through the common-sense of the majority things have in the end come out fairly well, and no dangerous or premeditated attempt has hitherto been made to upset the *status quo*. The Community through their Municipal Council have for want of the necessity of exercise apparently permitted some of the powers in the beginning formally delegated to lie dormant. We say "apparently" with intention, because, though as long as by representations through the customary channels it was possible to gain redress, it was more natural that a body of merchants should prefer this course, the original powers were all through in full reserve, and were really at the foundation of the settlement of all previous disputes. Unfortunately, through the aggressive action of the reactionary party, just now as the "Young China" particularly in evidence in all parts of the Empire, it has become necessary to call attention to those fundamental principles which were publicly agreed on at the foundation of the Settlements as a place of foreign residence, and subsequently, as a matter of safety for the Chinese Government itself, were substantially extended in 1854 after the capture of the native city by insurgents, against whom, as in the recent disturbances, the Chinese Government with its usual unpreparedness could exercise "no force of restraint." Mr. F. ANDERSON states the position in the following masterful words in the letter referred to:—

"The action taken by the Consular body and the Municipal Council in instituting police supervision at the Mixed Court, so far from being illegal and wrong, has been shown to be essentially necessary in the interests of good government. By virtue of the Land Regulations and the peculiar status of the Foreign Settlement, wherein the sovereign rights of the Chinese are admittedly modified, the maintenance of law and order within municipal limits is vested in the properly constituted judicial and executive authorities of the Settlement, and from this it follows clearly that the supervision of the Mixed Court by the properly authorised representatives of these authorities is in accordance with the Land Regulations. The fact that this police supervision has been only recently introduced is admitted, but the right to exercise it has undoubtedly always existed, and the necessity for its introduction has for many years past grown with the increasing importance of the interests affected by the Court's administration."

This is no new doctrine, but is clearly and succinctly pointed out in the speech made by the late Sir RUTHERFORD ALCOCK on the official promulgation of the Revised Land Regulations in 1854. The situation was then not altogether dissimilar to the present; owing to the criminal neglect of the local Chinese officials the Native City had been taken possession of by a band of rebels, and the Committee of Land Holders, who then occupied the position now taken by the Municipal Council, had applied to Sir RUTHERFORD ALCOCK to obtain for them the power of more effective municipal control. The petition stated that the capture of the city had thrown into the Settlement "a crowd of houseless refugees, who littered the streets with filth, and at night disturbed its peace and quiet by street brawls and drunken revels. A proper regard for our own health and comfort, as well as for the good order of the settlement renders necessary some effective measures to keep them under control." With reference to this report Sir RUTHERFORD said it met with his entire concurrence.

"The question for the meeting to decide seemed therefore not so much whether a Municipal government was necessary, or whether there should be one, but what form it should take. The new code had been framed

with the express design of securing to the whole foreign community, through the renters of land the right of self-government, and the power of taxation for municipal purposes, with the means under both these heads of providing for their own security and well being. With these explanations he would trust that the relation in which Her Majesty's Consul and his colleagues, the Consuls of their respective governments, stood towards the community could not be the subject of misapprehension or distrust. He was the more anxious to guard against such a possibility from the conviction that it could not fail to be injurious alike to the community as a body, and to the public interests, between which and their own prosperity there was a close connection. There was not the slightest wish either on his part or that of his colleagues to overstep limits. So far from this the necessity now pressing on the community for the immediate establishment of a Municipality in some form was to be traced to the impossibility, by any exercise of consular authority, of making provision for the security of the settlement without a municipal constitution.

To give that cosmopolite community a legal status, an existence as a body capable of taking legal action, and of lending a legal sanction to measures required for their defence, there must be some organisation to take the form of a representative Council with municipal powers and authority. The functions to be exercised on their behalf by such Council were no longer those of a Road and Jetty Committee; but involved the protection of life and property from causes of national disturbance in the country where they were located; from sources of disquiet and danger with and without the settlement, where a large native population bid fair to dispute possession with the foreigner for every rood of ground within the limits. And one of the first acts of such Municipality, or rather one of the first and greatest benefits naturally flowing from its creation, would be the legalisation of many measures hitherto forced by a stern necessity upon the naval and civil authorities on the spot, but which could not be justified on any principle of legality. All the regulations and measures necessary for the preservation of health, in the maintenance of cleanliness, for the organisation of police, for the creation and administration of a revenue, were comprehended in municipal government."

Such is the undoubted and unquestionable position occupied by the Municipal Council of Shanghai; it has under no circumstances sought to overstep the limits placed upon it; nor has it on the one hand refused to acknowledge the demands of the Consuls acting within their rights, nor on the other sought occasions of quarrel with the Chinese Government as such. Its very inception was due to the fact that, as the organised representative of the community at large, it could legally do things in self-defence which would in the case of a foreign Consul require the legal sanction of a state of hostility; and that it has performed these duties, not alone in its own interest but far more in the interests of the Chinese Government itself, has now become a matter not of opinion but of history. These rights and these powers it has exercised now for over half a century to the benefit of the world at large; and in no slight degree it may plead that the existence of the Peking Government itself has been materially advanced by the presence within the Foreign Settlements of Shanghai of a well organised and effective body, quite detached from any political aims whatever, and solely engaged in its own interest in preserving within the limits allotted to it peace and good order. In 1854 the question of supervision over the native gaois could not have entered into discussion, because up till that period there did not exist the necessity, as there were no native residents. The native population came, however, not by any act or wish of the foreigner, but for the protection its municipal government afforded, and it was this

which rendered necessary the clear understanding of the powers involved in the preservation of peace and good order. Recent events have clearly demonstrated that the Chinese Government is no more capable in 1906 of undertaking the task than in 1854, and that the community has only just succeeded in averting by its alertness such an event as then occurred; only that in 1905 the damage to China and Chinese interests would have been many hundred-fold greater than in the previous sack of the city at the hands of the Triad Association in September, 1853.

HONGKONG JOTTINGS.

25th January.

I understand (unofficially, of course, for official secrets are carefully guarded) that the reason for the extraordinary secrecy which is being observed in regard to the arrangements for the welcoming of H. R. H. Prince Arthur of Connaught on the occasion of his visit to the Colony, is that the programme has been despatched to His Royal Highness for his approval before publication. But the reason seems a very inadequate one for withholding all information from the public. It is not intended, I believe, that the welcome shall be a purely official affair, and if the public are expected to do their part on the occasion the draft programme ought to be published without delay. It is usual on such occasions elsewhere than in Hongkong for a public meeting to appoint a representative committee to assist the Government in such arrangements. Who constitute the Committee in the present instance few appear to know, and they know just as much about what is to be done on the occasion. I am told that it is highly improbable that the Prince will visit Canton; in that case His Royal Highness will be in the Colony about four days.

Since the above note was written the Committee has sent the programme for publication, and the public when they read it will be puzzled to discover what there is in it to demand all the official reticence that has hitherto been maintained regarding the matter. My fancy had led me into surmising that perhaps His Royal Highness would be invited to turn the first sod of the Kowloon-Canton Railway—but the time apparently has not yet arrived for that, though the survey in British territory, I believe, was completed weeks ago.

I have to apologise for making the rash statement a fortnight ago that, as a new Post Office is in course of erection, the Government would not spend the few dollars necessary to make the exterior of the present Post Office presentable. I hasten to retract the statement. What the coming Royal visit will cost the Government in paint and whitewash and scrubbing brushes must make the D. P. W. shudder to contemplate. By the time His Royal Highness arrives the Post Office will look spick-and-span, the few statues we have will have lost their accustomed dirt-begrimed appearance, and Blake Pier will try to take on that appearance of dignity it should have as the main landing stage at the premier shipping port of the world—but it will be a sorry attempt, I fear.

The procedure at elections in Hongkong is unique, though the Ordinance requires that it shall generally follow the procedure in England. There were two vacancies to fill on the Sanitary Board. As only two candidates were nominated, there was no necessity, according to the procedure at home, for a ballot to be taken. I understand the object of taking a ballot under the circumstances was to determine the seniority of the candidates when they take their seats on the Board; though as they are both elected for the same term it is difficult to fathom the necessity for such a proceeding. If for some inscrutable reason this is necessary in Hongkong, surely it ought to be explained to the ratepayers in the official notices, for I do not suppose one in ten were aware of it.

In Mr. Henry Humphreys and Mr. Shelton Hooper, we have two gentlemen who may be trusted to attend assiduously to the duties devolving upon them as members of the Sanitary Board. Objection has been taken to their nomination in some quarters because of their connection with the building interest. To me this seems a recommendation in the present circumstances. The Board is composed of eleven members, and its main business is to see that the requirements of the Public Health and Buildings Ordinance are carried out. Why, then, should not the building interest be represented on the Board? Experience has taught the necessity for having on the Board men who know something, from the public's standpoint, of the Board's operations under this ordinance, and while Messrs. Humphreys and Shelton Hooper are not likely to obstruct any useful sanitary measure they may usefully serve the public in many ways which their knowledge of existing conditions will readily suggest.

When the proposed extension of the Conduit Road is carried out, it will open up a large number of eligible building sites which will doubtless be readily sold. I understand that it is proposed to extend the road as far West as the Victoria battery, and Eastward as far as Magazine Gap Road.

I observe that the papers have unanimously told us that Mr. Murray Stewart gave an interesting lecture the other day on "A Trip to Babaland," but I doubt whether the lecture contained a single reference to sheep. As I was not present, I would not like to take an oath on the point; but I will swear an affidavit that Mr. Stewart spoke not of Babaland, but Bab-land—the land described by Colborne Baber in his well-known account of his travels in Western China.

BANYAN.

HONGKONG SANITARY BOARD.

A meeting of the Sanitary Board was held on January 23rd at the Board Room. The Hon. Dr. F. Clark (president) presided, and there were also present: Dr. W. W. Pearse, M.O.H., Dr. Macfarlane, Hon. Mr. W. Chatham, Mr. E. A. Hewett, Hon. Mr. A. W. Brewin, Mr. Fung Wa-chun, Mr. Lau Chu-pak and Mr. G. A. Woodcock (secretary).

A NEW YEAR PRIVILEGE.

The M.O.H. recommended that the Markets be allowed to be open all night on the 24th, 25th and 26th instant.

This was agreed to.

DEPTH AND TUFFING OF GRAVES.

Reports were furnished regarding the depths of children's graves, and the tuffing of graves.

With regard to depth Mr. E. A. HEWETT minuted that while fully aware this was a question which the M.O.H. could deal with, he thought it would be more satisfactory to that official if he received definite instructions from the Board.

The M.O.H. said that nearly a year ago the Board agreed to an amendment of the bye-law requiring graves to be seven feet deep, but the amendment was not agreed to by the Governor-in-Council. He found that the sexton in the Colonial cemetery had never dug graves for children more than about four and a half feet deep. In fact it would be very difficult for a grave digger to dig a child's grave seven feet deep unless he made it correspondingly wider and longer.

The PRESIDENT thought the Board could safely allow the M.O.H. to use his discretion in the case of graves of children. He moved that that officer be authorised to permit graves of children under twelve years of age to be dug to a depth of not less than four feet.

Mr. HEWETT seconded, and the motion was carried.

With regard to the question of tuffing, Mr. HEWETT said he did not understand what objection there could be to covering a grave with chunnam. On general principles we should interfere as little as possible with Chinese custom in the matter of graves unless that custom is opposed to reasonable sanitary precautions.

Mr. F. J. BADELEY said that on visiting the Caroline cemetery he noticed that several graves had been covered with chunam, rendered in cement, and asked if it was a suitable material. He had ordered the sexton to discontinue the use of cement rendering until further instructed. Under bye-law 6 he considered they had power to prohibit its use. The covering of graves was done by relatives of the deceased. If the Board undertook the work it could be done in a more uniform and satisfactory manner.

The M.O.H. minuted—The cemetery bye-laws require graves to be turfed, but there is nothing to show who is responsible for the turfing. I suggest that the Board have a contract for the work, as this will be far more satisfactory than leaving the matter to relatives of deceased persons. I do not think we can compel such relatives to do the turfing.

The PRESIDENT thought matters had better stand as they were. If graves continued to be worshipped the chunam covering would be kept in order. If not, the remains could be disinterred after seven years.

The M.O.H. asked if there was any objection on the part of the Chinese members to the graves being covered with turf. This allowed the air to get into the ground, which was an important thing, as it increased the rate of decomposition of bodies.

Mr. FUNG WA-CHUN said there was no objection other than the matter of expense.

The M.O.H. thought such was the case. It would be far better for the Government to take the matter in hand and have the graves covered with turf.

The PRESIDENT—It is a question of fee. Either the Government take over the entire cost or increase the fee, and the Registrar General is against altering the latter. The question is, are we to ask the Government to bear all the expense.

Mr. HEWETT—What is about the cost?

The PRESIDENT—Something like \$6 000 a year.

Mr. HEWETT—I don't think we ought to impose extra cost on people who bury their dead here. If there is any further expense the Colony ought to bear it.

The paper was laid on the table.

A NEW MARKET.

The Hon. DIRECTOR of PUBLIC WORKS forwarded a letter stating that the new market at Mongkoktsui was now completed.

Mr. A. GIBSON, C.V.S., said he had seen the Hon. Registrar-General with reference to it and they submitted, for the consideration of the Board, that there should be 20 vegetable stalls; 4 poultry, 6 meat and 10 fish stalls.

The stalls are to be arranged accordingly.

OUTBREAK OF FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASE.

The M.O.H. furnished a minute in which he reported the outbreak of foot and mouth disease at the Dairy Farm, Pokfulam.

The PRESIDENT said there was no danger to be anticipated with regard to this outbreak. The Medical Officer of Health had the matter in hand.

The M.O.H. said everything was being done that could be done.

The minute was laid on the table.

RAT RETURN.

For the week ending January 13th 661 rats were caught, 20 of which were infected. 642 rats were caught for the week ending 20th instant, of which 21 were infected.

CAPTAIN'S SUDDEN DEATH.

Mr. A. W. Bignall, captain of the steamer *Nanshan*, died very suddenly on January 21st at his residence, Leighton Hill Road. Deceased, who was a very robust man, appeared in his usual health on Sunday morning, but on leaving church at midday he became ill. He proceeded to his residence, where it was seen he was becoming worse, and about 8 o'clock Dr. Marriott was summoned and remained with him till 9.30. Notwithstanding his attentions, the Captain expired about half-an-hour later. As the Doctor was unable to certify the cause of death, the body was removed to the public mortuary. Here a *post-mortem* examination was made yesterday morning, which showed the cause of death to have been apoplexy. The deceased was married last month, and great sympathy is felt for the lady so suddenly bereaved.

THE JAPAN-CHINA TREATY.

TEXT OF THE AGREEMENT.

The Treaty recently signed by Baron Komura and the Chinese plenipotentiaries at Peking in regard to Manchuria was approved by the Privy Council on Jan. 6th. A telegram to the *Asahi* gives the following as the text of the Treaty:—

Article I.—The Chinese Government agrees to all the transfers made to Japan by Russia by Articles V. and VI. of the Treaty of Peace between Japan and Russia.

Article II.—The Japanese Government agrees to observe as much as possible the existing treaties in regard to the lease of land the construction of railways, which have been concluded between China and Russia.

In case of any question arising in future the Japanese Government will consult with the Chinese Government before settlement.

Article III.—This present Treaty will take effect from the date of signing, and will be ratified by his Imperial Japanese Majesty and his Imperial Chinese Majesty, and ratifications will be exchanged in Peking as early as possible within two months from the date of signing.

In witness whereof the Plenipotentiaries of the two contracting parties have signed and affixed their respective seals on the Treaty done in duplicate in Japanese and Chinese.

Done at Peking, December 22nd, 1905.

KOMURA JUTARO,
Minister for Foreign Affairs,
Special Ambassador;
UCHIDA KOSAI,
Minister Plenipotentiary;
PRINCE CHING,
Minister Plenipotentiary;
KU KO-KI,
Minister Plenipotentiary;
YUAN SHI-KAI,
Minister Plenipotentiary.

The Governments of the two contracting parties have decided on the following matters in which both parties are interested in Manchuria and agreed upon the following stipulations for their guidance:—

Article I.—The Chinese Government agrees to open the following cities in Manchuria to the residence of foreigners and foreign trade with as little delay as possible after the evacuation of Manchuria by the Japanese and Russian armies:—

Shingking Province:—Whangfengcheng, Liaoyang, Sinminting, Tieling, Tungkiang tze, and Fakumen.

Kirin Province:—Changchun (Kwangcheng tze), Kirin, Harbin, Ninguta, Hongchun and Sanchin.

Heilunking Province:—Tsitsikar, Hailar, Aihon and Manjuri.

Article II.—The Chinese Government having expressed its earnest desire for the speedy withdrawal of the Japanese and Russian armies and railway guards in Manchuria, and the Japanese Government, being desirous of complying with the desire of the Chinese Government, agrees to make similar arrangements in case of the Russian Government agreeing to the withdrawal of its railway guards, or of any special understanding having been arrived at between China and Russia in the matter. When order has been perfectly established in Manchuria and the Chinese authorities have become able to fully protect the life and property of foreigners in Manchuria, the Japanese Government, in common with the Russian Government, will withdraw the railway guards.

Article III.—The Japanese Government will immediately inform the Chinese Government of any locality in Manchuria which is evacuated by the Japanese troops, and on receiving such information the Chinese Government is authorised to send a force of troops necessary for the maintenance of the public security and order to the locality evacuated by the Japanese troops, even before the expiration of the term specified in the Japanese-Russian Treaty for the withdrawal of the troops. In case of bandits molesting villages in the district still under occupation of the Japanese troops, the Chinese local authorities may send troops to arrest the bandits, but Chinese troops dispatched on this work shall not be allowed to enter

within twenty Chinese miles of the place where Japanese troops are stationed.

Article IV.—The Japanese Government agrees to return to their respective owners all the Government or private property in Manchuria occupied or taken possession of by the Japanese army for military purposes, as Manchuria is evacuated by the troops. Even before the evacuation, such property, when useless for the needs of the troops, will be returned to the respective owners.

Article V.—The Chinese Government agrees to take all measures necessary for protecting the tombs of the Japanese soldiers killed in battle in Manchuria and the monuments erected in commemoration of their loyalty.

Article VI.—The Chinese Government agrees to the military railway constructed between Antongcheng and Mukden being transformed into a line for the transmission of merchandise of all nationals and conducted by the Japanese Government. The term in which the railway will be conducted by the Japanese to be fifteen years from the date on which the transformation of the line is completed. Upon the expiry of the term, the railway will be sold to the Chinese Government, its value being decided by the experts, one to be appointed by each of the contracting parties. During the time the line is under the control of the Japanese, Chinese troops, arms, and provisions will be transported according to the terms of the Chinese Eastern Railway Treaty. In effecting the transformation of the railway, the Japanese authorities in charge will consult with commissioners to be appointed by the Chinese Government. Rates of freight on goods belonging to the Chinese Government or private individuals will be specially arranged.

Article VII.—The two contracting parties agree to make arrangements as soon as possible for connecting the service of railways in South Manchuria and those in China proper, in order to promote and facilitate the communications and transport of goods.

Article VIII.—The Chinese Government agrees to exempt materials required for the railways in South Manchuria from all duties and likin.

Article IX.—At Yingkow (Newchwang), which is already opened to foreign trade, and also in Antongcheng, Mukden and other places in Shingking province, which it is agreed to open to foreign trade, settlements for the exclusive use of Japanese will be established and the provision for this purpose made by the Japanese and Chinese authorities in a special agreement.

Article X.—The Chinese Government agrees to a joint-stock lumber company of Japanese and Chinese being formed with a view to carrying on a business of cutting lumber in the forests on the right bank of the Yalu. The Chinese Government further agrees that the area of land where the business will be carried on, the term of the charter, the process of the formation of the company, and the articles of the business, will be determined upon in a special agreement. The interest in the company of the Japanese and Chinese shareholders will be equally divided.

Article XI.—In regard to the trade on the frontier of Manchuria and Corea, treatment according to most-favoured-nation principle will be extended to each contracting party.

Article XII.—The Governments of the two contracting parties agree that in all the matters specified in the Articles of the Treaty signed this day and in the supplementary agreement, each party will give the most considerate treatment to the other.

This agreement will take effect from the date of signing and is to be considered as ratified with the ratification of the Treaty signed this day.

In witness whereof the undersigned have signed and affixed their seals in duplicate in Japanese and Chinese, with due authority entrusted to them by their respective Governments.

The *Peking and Tientsin Times* of the 10th says:—We are glad to learn that the German and Japanese Generals have effected a most amicable settlement of the late unfortunate fracas, and that perfect harmony has been re-established between the garrisons in Peking, the men being no longer confined to barracks.

QUEEN'S COLLEGE.

DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZES.

The annual distribution of prizes at Queen's College, always an interesting event, took place on Jan. 22, when H.E. the Governor presided over an attendance which included a large number of visitors. Occupying seats on the platform were Dr. Bateson Wright, Lady Berkeley, Lady Piggott, Mrs. C. W. Dickson, Mrs. Bateson Wright, Mrs. Badeley, Mrs. Noma, Mrs. Irving, Mrs. Gershom Stewart, Mrs. Chatham, Sir Henry Berkeley, the Hon. Mr. T. Sercombe Smith, Mr. Noma and Captain Coleman, A.D.C. to His Excellency. Among the others present were the Hon. W. Chatham, Captain Lyons, Mr. G. A. Woodcock, Rev. F. Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. Irvine, Rev. Bro. Sylvester, Mr. G. H. Piersey, Mr. and Mrs. Williams, Mr. E. A. Hewett, Mr. P. J. Wodehouse, Rev. and Mrs. Hickling, Mr. and Miss Craig, Miss Holmes, Mr. Lammert, Mr. Hance, Mr. Mooney, Mr. T. L. Perkins, Mr. J. Orange, Senhor Counselheiro Romano, Miss Chichester and others.

On the Governor's arrival, the Head Master Dr. Bateson Wright read the annual reports, from which extracts follow:—

The total number on the roll, 1,416, was 95 less than the previous year, while the average daily attendance was 1,615, or 15 in excess. These comparative figures establish the following facts, that Queen's College was as full in 1905 as in 1904, but that there was a further improvement in regularity of attendance, and that fewer boys left in the course of the year, which is further supported by the fact that only 373 new boys were admitted as against 453.

The estimates provided \$68,694 for 1905, but of this only \$60,535 were spent. The amount of school fees was \$31,337, covering nearly 52 per cent. of the total expenditure. There was an increase in fees of \$2,339, of which \$1,660 are directly due to the extra half-dollar a month charged to each scholar in the Upper School. The balance, \$679, is assignable to the improved attendance mentioned above.

The results of the Oxford Local Examinations in 1905 as regards Queen's College show considerable improvement, 27 good marks being obtained as against 18 in 1904. Six senior, 4 junior and 12 preliminary, 34 candidates in all, obtained certificates. At the annual examination, held by me under standing orders from the governing body 893 out of 1,010 boys passed.

It gives me pleasure to find myself able to report a considerable improvement in the following important English subjects:—Composition, Geography, Dictation, Reading, Conversation, and Translations from and into Chinese. The Composition exercises, especially in all sections of Class IV., are the best I ever remember correcting. Map-drawing seems to have been neglected in all sections of Classes II. and III. but Geography throughout the College was excellently taught, and the few searching questions outside the text-books were well answered. Mathematics with the exception of Algebra continue poor. As there are several new subjects requiring more detail and report, I cannot deal further with the usual subjects of instruction, beyond referring to a very interesting report made by the Second Master, Mr. A. J. May, after correcting the Translation papers from English into Chinese. He considers the unseen piece well attempted in all five classes, but awards the palm of excellence to Class II. with Class I. next. The latter class was puzzled with the expression "nations are all arming to the teeth," and misled by the occurrence of the word "teeth" employed as an equivalent a classical phrase "the lips having been lost the teeth grow cold" (i.e., It will be our turn next). Hygiene.—By circular in 1905 the Secretary of State urged on the Crown Colonies the importance of teaching this subject. The Governor of Hongkong at once made Hygiene a compulsory part of the school curriculum, and to stimulate the necessary interest until the novelty of the subject should have worn off, His Excellency provided several prizes, which for value compare rather with scholar-ships. I am pleased to report that Hung Yu-chi, a genuine Queen's College product, was bracketed third in the schools' competition in the advanced course, while, by the success of our team of ten boys in the elementary course, the names of Queen's College will head the list inscribed on the Shield.

Robert Eastlack, of III A., and Ip U-pik, of IV B., were selected by the examiners for prizes as having obtained the highest marks in their respective classes. In the spring of the year there were in Queen's College over 700 boys receiving instruction in Hygiene, but this number dwindled through boys leaving school, until there remained for annual examination 606, of whom 386, or 64 per cent., passed.

In the College examination the boys themselves exhibited in their answers an amount of interest that quite surprised me. Since a first year's work can produce such satisfactory results, we are justified in supposing that in another three years, after a progressive course of education in this subject in the Third and Second Classes, the boys in the First Class may really acquire advanced knowledge in Hygiene.

It will be remembered that six years ago, Hon. J. H. Stewart Lockhart, when he distributed the prizes here, said that Queen's College ought to have a Gymnasium. In 1911 affairs had reached so advanced a stage that a plan for the building had been made, but it was discovered that the Government could not at present afford the expense, and it was proposed temporarily to utilise the basement of the College for gymnastics. At length votes were included in the 1905 Estimates, \$400 for gymnastic appliances and \$270 for an instructor. Through the kind services of the military authorities an excellent instructor has been provided in Sergeant D. Taylor, R.G.A., and 80 boys have been under instruction since last April; but what are they among so many?

Reviewing the immense number of papers, 7,430, that have passed under my own personal inspection in the recent examination, I have arrived at the conclusion that we examiners are liable to overlook a certain element which produces most extraordinary errors, that might at a superficial glance be attributed to gross ignorance or crass stupidity. It is not surprising that after laboriously thinking and expressing himself in a foreign language during several hours of a protracted examination the Chinese boy should find himself so weary as not to have his mental faculties under complete control. It is to this brain-fag that we must assign the occurrence in otherwise highly commendable papers of such freaks as "serpon" for person, "gentleman" for Germany, etc.

Dr. Bateson Wright added—I am sorry to have to report that owing to a breakdown in the machinery of the ship our school prize books that should have arrived from England will not be here for another week or two. Winners of book prizes will receive a card on which their names and the books allotted to them are inscribed, so that they can claim their prizes next term. It is just six weeks, sir, since you last visited this College. You visited every class, twenty-four, and when you had continued your inspection for four hours your Excellency showed no signs of fatigue and it became necessary to inform you that it was close upon half-past one. The hearty feeling with which we welcomed you last year at the prize distribution is if possible redoubled on this occasion. I will now ask you to distribute the prizes (cheers).

His Excellency, who was cordially greeted on rising, then presented the prizes.

Prize list for 1905-6 is as under:—

Oxford Local, 1905, Senior: Pang Kwok-sui, A.A., Lam Shiu-in, Sargon, E., A.A., Hung Iu-chi, A.A., Alonco, D.A., A.A., Yamasaki, M. Junior:—Cheung Wo-yau, Suffaid, A.M., U Shui-shang, Suffaid, A.G. Preliminary:—Wong Lam-cho, Abbas, Y., Wong Ting-fong, Osman, A.M., Kwan Iu-ki, Yeung Ku-fong, Leung Ping-fai, Yeung Kam-ling, Livesey, H.H., Ezekiel, J., Ellis, A., White, H.O.

Scholarships:—Morrison Senior, Pang Kwok-sui; Morrison Junior, Tong King-shun, V.A. Stewart, Iam Shing-fan, I.A. Belilios Senior, Yamasaki; Belilios Junior, Henry Leung. Blake, Hung Iu-chi.

Special Prizes:—Vachell Memorial, Hung Iu-kwong; Pupil Teachers', Wong Hoi-man. Translation:—E.C., Ng Cheung-hau; C.E., Ho Shai-ku. Mathematics (Given by H.E. The Governor): Cheung Teng-shang. Trigonometry, Cheung Tim.

History:—I.A., Sargon, E.; IB, Budder Deen; IIA., Mok Kai-fuk; IIB., Chan Chiu; IIA., Too Chak-min; IIB., Chan Liu; IIIC., Cheung Hok-chau. Composition:—I.A., Yamasaki (Bel.

Sen.); IB, A. Arculli; IIA., Ng Cheung-hau; IIB., Fung Ping-tsoi; IIA., R. Hobson; IIB., Tang Kit-ling; IIIC., Wong Tak-kau. Drawing:—Kwan Iu-ki; IIA., Hygiene:—Hung Iu-kwong, I.A.

English:—Class Prize:—I.A., Pang Kwok-sui (Morrison), 1 Sargon, E.; Hung Iu-chi (Blake), 2 Lam Shiu-in, Yamasaki (S-n. Bel.). IB.—1, Wong Pe-nam; 2, Budder Deen. IIA.—1, Au Kai-fan; 2, Ng Cheung-hau. IIB.—1, Lo Tak-lam; 2, Wong Chau-wong. IIA.—1, Henry Leung (Bel. Jun.), 2, Tam Chun; 3, Chung Kam-tong. IIB.—1, Lau Cham-san; 2, Chu Fu-in. IIIC.—1, Cheng Tsz-on; 2, Cheung Hok-tsan. IVA.—1, Tong King-shun (Jun. Morrison); 2, Mak Kam-kwai; 3, Mok Ku-fan. IVB.—1, U Wing-fuk; 2, Cheung Sau-min. IVC.—1, Kwong Cheung Ng; 2, Luk King-fai. IVD.—1, Tsui Tsim-fong; 2, Kwok Shu-in. VA.—1, Wong Cheuk-kai; 2, Pun Kwok-ching. VB.—1, Ng Ying-kai; 2, Cheung Yau-kuk. VC.—1, Tai Tung-pui; 2, U Sheung. VD.—1, Chung Tit-ting; 2, Chiu Chung-cho. VIA.—1, Tse U-wai; 2, Cheng Tse-eh. VIB.—1, Tsu Kwok-fai; 2, Ho Wing-yan. VIC.—1, U Yik-kwai; 2, Tsoi Tsok-lau. VID.—1, Ng Shuk-i; 2, Lau Ying-lap. VIIA.—1, Yung Ying-kai; 2, Leung Chi-nam. VIIIB.—1, Fung Tang-kwai; 2, Che Hon-po. VIIC.—1, Hun Pak-lam; 2, Lo Sik-hung. VIID.—1, Pun Hon-leung; 2, Chiu Sz-ping. VIII.—1, L. d'Aquino; 2, Li Shiu-kau.

General Progress:—IA., Hoshizaki; IVC.—J. Buona; IVD.—G. H. Markar; VB.—Ismail Adam; VD.—George Young; VII.—S. Moosden; VID.—A. Nahim; VIIA.—J. Anderson; VIIIB.—Alarackia, E.; VIID.—Ishiwatari.

Vernacular:—Class Prizes—1a. Fung Shiu-i; 1b. Ip Lam-shang. 2a. Luk Keng-fai; 2b. Wai Kwan-pui. 2c. Ng Yik-kwai; 2d. Kwok-hu-in. 3a. Lau Tsun-wo. 3b. Ho Man-chung. 3c. Chan U-kwai. 4a. Ho Shung-liu; 4b. Cheng Pak-kun. 4c. Ip Yik-shan. 5a. Ng Shuk-i. 5b. Tsang Ching-hau. 5c. Mak Po-tin.

His Excellency afterwards addressed the assembly. He said—Ladies and Gentlemen,—To assist me in coming to a conclusion as to the value of the work at Queen's College during the year 1905, I have had not only the Head Master's report which has just been read to us but also the report on the independent examination held in the middle of the year at the request of the governing body, and further the advantage of the personal inspection I made on December 9th of every class and division of the school. I am satisfied that there has been progress (applause). The great difficulties that have to be overcome at Queen's College, as at the other Anglo-Chinese Schools of Hongkong, are that a large proportion of the boy's time is necessarily taken up by the study of a foreign language and that instruction in all other subjects has to be given in that language. It is of course out of the question that in a British school of this character the study of English should not have the first place and if other subjects were not taught in English it would not be possible to get the best instructors for them. But you will realize the difficulties thereby involved to Chinese boys if you consider what would be the position of an English boy at a school where not only was he at once put to learn Greek but where all instruction was given in Greek and he had at the same time to master English reading, writing, and composition. Even then the parallel is incomplete by reason of the vastly greater difficulty of reading and writing in Chinese than in English. It speaks volumes not only for the memory but also for the mental capacity of Chinese boys that in spite of such disadvantages they can compete with English boys in English subjects as they do at the Oxford Local Examinations (applause). It struck me when going round the College that the English reading and talking of the small boys was better as a rule than that of the bigger boys in the same class and I am sure that many of the latter fail to derive full advantage from the excellent instruction given at the school through lack of early training in English. It is a well known fact that small children are much quicker at acquiring languages than older ones. I should therefore like to impress on Chinese parents the importance of commencing their children's education both in the Chinese and English languages at an early age. Seven years is none too young for making a start. As there is probably no reporter for a Chinese paper here I will ask the Chinese gentlemen present to

charge themselves with bringing what I have said in this matter to the notice of the Chinese in the Colony (Applause). I congratulate Dr. Bateson Wright on the beginning made in teaching of hygiene, from which I anticipate such beneficial results on the future health of the Colony. When the independent examiners visited the College in June and July but little had been done. By the end of the year over 600 boys had been instructed and 386 have now passed an examination in the subject. The masters appear to be going the right way about teaching it, impressing on the boys the connection between the facts they learn and the health conditions of their daily life. I have already presented to Hung In Chi, a scholar from this College, a prize of \$25 for obtaining the third place in the open competition in the advanced course, and I will presently hand to the team of 10 boys sent up from here the challenge shield they have gained in the elementary course. To Robert Eastlack, of Class III, and to Ip U Pik, of Class IV, I will give the prizes of \$15 and \$10 that the examiners have awarded to them. I propose for the examination to be held at the end of 1906 to present prizes similar to those I have given this year to the three boys or girls, from whatever school they may come, who do the best papers in the advanced course; but I warn intending competitors that the papers will be a good deal harder than those set this year in which there was little time to study the technical works referred to in the text book. The Challenge Shield for the Elementary Course will be competed for by teams of ten from the different schools in the same way as was done at the last examination, but a 1st, 2nd and 3rd prize will be given to the top boy or girl of the first three teams on the list, instead of the prizes to the winning team. I regret that neither the report of the independent examiners nor that of the Head Master shows that my remarks of last year on the study of mathematics have borne fruit. To exemplify once more the practical bearing of this subject I will tell you that in a conversation I had a little time ago with one of the secretaries of the Viceroy of the Kwang Provinces he deplored the fact that China had no engineers who could help build her railways. I should like, if I were asked to lend engineers, to include among them some young men of Chinese race who had been educated at Hongkong; but I see no chance of being able to do this until the Colony has turned out some good working mathematicians. I thank Dr. Bateson Wright for adopting my suggestion to establish a trigonometry class, and I trust that by the end of this year he will be able to report that there are a certain number of boys competent to solve triangles, use logarithms and do the ordinary calculations required for survey and engineering work. I note that the results obtained by teaching geometrical drawing have hitherto been poor, chiefly owing to absence of text-books. The Head Master will supply this want, if he has not already done so. My mathematical prize this year goes to Cheung Ting-shang. Leung Shi-wai was a good second. Before I again address the boys of Queen's College they will, I regret, have lost their Second Master. Mr. May arrived in Hongkong 31 years ago and after 4 years was appointed to Queen's College, where for the last 18½ years he has held his present post, acting twice as Head Master. Those of us whose duties present considerable variety or at any rate some little daily excitement have small reason to envy the quieter lot of the schoolmaster. To go on year after year in the same rooms and at the same times teaching the same subjects to boys of the same average calibre must be a drudgery through which only a strong sense of duty can carry a man without loss of keenness and energy. Though his worth is too often of the nature

— "that the world's coarse thumb
And finger fail to plumb

So pass in reckoning up the man's account," it is work that by rights entitles him to a high place in the world's estimation. In the case of Mr. May I am glad to think he will leave Queen's College with the respect of his pupils the esteem of his colleagues and the gratitude of the Government he has served so well (loud applause).

Boys, I wish you a pleasant holiday, and I hope that during it you will form resolutions to

work harder than ever next term. I wish you all a Happy New Year (loud applause).

Dr. Bateson Wright said he had to thank His Excellency for his kind and instructive address. He expressed sorrow that no great progress had been made in mathematics notwithstanding the Governor's careful words which produced such an impression. He remembered noticing the effects of that impression in the exercises of some of the boys in the second class this year, but it was no use recognizing the truth if they did not observe the regulations. He should like to endorse all that His Excellency had said about Mr. May, and in conclusion he invited them all downstairs to witness an exhibition in gymnastics.

Before His Excellency left the chair, cheers were given on the call of Chinese students for the King, His Excellency, the Head Master, Mr. May, and the donors of prizes.

The company then proceeded to the playground and watched with interest a display of gymnastic skill by a number of boys.

THE LI SHING COLLEGE.

EDUCATION "MORE EXPENSIVE."

The Li Shing Scientific College closed its second school year with a programme simple, yet novel. The exercises began with a competitive high swing, followed by a military drill by the Li Shing Cadets. After the outdoor exercises, the trustees, students and friends entered the College building, where a few short and interesting speeches preceded the distribution of prizes.

Professor Young Sheung-p'o, of the Chinese Department, said in part: "We are passing through a very critical period in the history of China's education. At the present time, education is difficult and expensive. For many generations, the Chinese scholar has known but one thing, viz., the Chinese language and its literature. Now, in order to be considered being educated he must understand some foreign language and also have some knowledge of Western learning. New subjects are generally dry and uninteresting at first. The handling of these new subjects has proved a difficulty of no small degree to many of the students and instructors. Education of the new order is far more expensive than that of the old. Only a few years ago, by paying a tuition fee of ten taels per year, a Chinese student could sit at the feet of one of the foremost masters, having the Hanlin, or highest literary degree, appended to his name. To-day, the most elementary schools charge at least twenty-four dollars a year tuition. Only a few years ago, teachers could be had by the hundreds for a pittance, for then it was thought that anybody who knew Chinese classics was capable of teaching, and Chinese scholars, who were looking for something to do, were always plentiful. The education of teachers then was cheaply bought and cheaply sold, but the education of teachers now costs a fortune. Notwithstanding the expense and difficulty of modern education, the Li Shing College has shown by her work that neither the question of expenditure nor the difficulties mentioned above will bar the path of her progress. The trustees are putting their shoulders to the wheel of finance, some of the students have proved capable of grasping the ideas of higher learning, and the instructors stand ready to make the much-debated proposition of an Institution of Higher Learning in Hongkong a reality."

Professor Allan T. Griffin, of the Department of Mathematics and Physics, said, among other things, that although he has been in the Orient only a short time, he can see a bright future before the Li Shing College. Before he assumed the duties of a teacher in this College, he was curious to compare the capacities of the Chinese students with those of his own countrymen. Having come in contact with the former for a few months, he almost feels ashamed of the students at home. In many cases, the Chinese youths under his care have proven themselves much more capable in the way of grasping new ideas and taking hold of new things.

Mr. Li A. Pak, the principal endower of the College, made a few remarks, in which he said that the aim of this College is to train independent thinkers and not to turn out tools to be

used in the hands of someone else. Mr. Li emphasized the importance of military and physical drill. A knowledge of the former would be useful in the event of being called upon to defend the nation against a foreign foe or to protect our own homes from robbers, robbery being so common in China. In order to be useful in the world, we must have physique; physical training will do much to strengthen our bodies. As a closing word, Mr. Li A. Pak said, "You students must know by this time that all the teachers in this College are willing and glad to do all they can for you. They are your true friends. I hope you will all appreciate this and make the most of your opportunities."

Mr. Walter N. Fong, M.A., President of the College, in the course of his report, said that he considered that this year's work in the College had been successful both in the English and Chinese Departments. As a rule, in China at present, wherever the Chinese youths are being educated through the medium of the English language, there is difficulty in conducting classes in Chinese in the same school. The causes of this trouble are too numerous to mention here; suffice it to say that it is not due to the subject matter of the Chinese literature, but to the method of teaching it. During the present year, the students have not discriminated against the study of Chinese but have been just as eager to attend the Chinese classes as the others. This goes to show that there should be no trouble in teaching English and Chinese side by side, if teachers with method can be found to impart the knowledge of the latter. In their College they found that the teaching of Chinese had not only been no hindrance to the pursuit of other subjects, but a positive help. They utilized the Chinese language as a bridge over many an almost unfordable stream to science. By the use of translations, they were able to impress some principles of chemistry and physics on the minds of the Chinese students before trying to teach them strange subjects through a foreign tongue. Thus, by making use of Chinese teaching in the College, the students had been able to enter the laboratories and do real scientific work much earlier than they otherwise would. They aimed to do comparatively few things, but to do these few well, especially in English, economics, history, mathematics, chemistry and physics.

The prizes-winners were in Physics, Mr. Tsue Chai; fourth year class, Mr. Leung Kai-tai; third year class, Mr. Chu Yuk-fan; second year class, Mr. Lai chak; first year class, Mr. Tsue heuk-yau; in Chinese classics, Mr. Tsue Chik; in advanced Chinese composition, Mr. Wong Ying; in second year Chinese, Mr. Ng Pui-shing; and in first year Chinese Mr. Wong Su-hun. Prizes for Drawing went to Messrs. Tsue Pang, Chan Shang, Tsue Tong, and Leong Ying-kai; for Penmanship to Messrs. Wong Kwok-shan and Tam Hui-shun; and for Chinese character-writing, to Messrs. Chan Wa-shui and Wong Ying-chun.

SHANGHAI ELECTRIC TRAMS.

The *Times* of December 16th publishes, "for information only," the prospectus of the Shanghai Electric Construction Co., Ltd., with 320 shares of £1,000 each. The directors are Sir Alfred Dent, Mr. J. S. Haskell (of E. D. Sassoon & Co.), Mr. John Walter (of the H. & S. Bank), M. Emile Francqui (of the Compagnie Internationale d'Orient), and Colonel Albert Thys (of the Banque d'Outre-mer). The company is to construct nearly 23½ track miles of tramway, of which six miles will be double track, having taken over the contract of Messrs. Bruce, Peebles & Co., Ltd. The tramways may be operated by the concessionaires for ever, so long as they pay five per cent. of the gross receipts to the Shanghai Municipal Council; but the Council may purchase at the end of 35 years, or at intervals of seven years after, upon giving six months' written notice, prior to be fixed by arbitration. The Council supplies power at fixed rates. Bruce, Peebles & Co., Ltd., are to do the actual construction for £277,000. First class fare per section is to be five cents, second class two cents. At these rates, the annual profit is estimated to be £26,281, or more than seven per cent. on capital. The idea is to have a working arrangement with the French Settlement. When running, the present company proposes to turn over the going concern to a new company for £300,000.

THE FORTHCOMING ROYAL VISIT.

It is no straining of language to say that the event to which most people in the Colony are looking forward with the liveliest interest is the visit of Prince Arthur of Connaught to Hongkong next month, and as the preparations for his reception are so far advanced it is apparent that His Royal Highness will be welcomed with a cordiality and enthusiasm that must be acceptable to himself and at the same time prove that this outpost of the British Empire is not lacking in that affection and loyalty which are felt throughout its length and breadth for the members of our Royal Family. Three times before in the history of the Colony have Royal visitors honoured the community, and needless to say on each occasion Hongkong gave full expression to the loyal sentiments which animated the community and which the personality of our beloved King have perhaps made now even stronger. The first occasion was in 1869 when the Duke of Edinburgh arrived on H.M.S. *Galatea* and spent a fortnight here, during which time he received all the honour and the entertainment that the Colony had in its power to offer. That visit was marked by the opening of the City Hall, an event of some importance in our local history, and by an act of royal courtesy which made a great impression on all. That was the Duke, dressed in guernsey and duck trousers, taking stroke oar in his own barge to convey Admiral Sir Harry Keppel to the mail steamer by which that officer left for home. An interval of twenty-two years elapsed before Hongkong had the opportunity of welcoming representatives of the Royal Family. On that occasion, in December, 1881, their distinguished visitors were the Princes Albert Victor and George of Wales. They arrived with the detached squadron and spent Christmas here. Although their visit was intended to be unofficial it was marked by various festivities and the city was illuminated in their honour on one evening. Nine years later, in April, 1890, the Colony was again privileged to welcome for the third time members of the Royal Family in the persons of the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, and advantage was taken of the occasion to make another display of loyalty and attachment to the Throne. And now we are to be honoured for the fourth time in a similar manner, the interest in the event being enhanced by the fact that we are to be visited by the son of our last Royal guests.

Going back to April, 1880, it is interesting to see from the files of the *Daily Press* the various festivities which marked the period of Their Royal Highnesses' visit to Hongkong. They arrived on March 31st on board the P. and O. steamer *Kaisar-i-Hind*, entering the Harbour gay with decorated shipping and, after receiving a salute from the guns of the British and foreign men-of-war, landed amid a scene of great enthusiasm. H. E. the Acting Governor, Major General Edwards, and Admiral Salmon received Their Royal Highnesses, who were conveyed by a route which showed extensive decorations to the City Hall, where they were presented with an address of welcome from the inhabitants by the Hon. P. Byrie to which the Duke made a felicitous reply. In the evening a dinner was given at Government House in honour of the Royal guests, after which they held a reception which was attended by nearly the entire European community and a number of Indians and Chinese. Next day Their Royal Highnesses witnessed a Chinese procession which passed through the grounds of Government House. In the afternoon the Duke inspected the Lyceum battery and Kowloon Dock, and in the evening they were entertained to dinner at Headquarter House, after which they witnessed an imposing tattoo, in which the band and pipers of the Highlanders took part. On the following day the Royal visitors were exceptionally busy. In the morning the Duke laid the foundation stone of the Praya R.clamation Works (the Hon. C. P. Chater reading a sketch of the work inaugurated that day), attended a meeting of the District Grand Lodge of Freemasons, afterwards visited the Peak with his Royal consort, and later the distinguished visitors were entertained to dinner by the

Chinese Reception Committee at the Ko Shing Theatre, where they also witnessed a performance. At its conclusion they drove through the streets to witness the decorations and illuminations. The next day (Thursday) Their Royal Highnesses paid a visit to Canton, proceeding by the steamer *Hankow*, and returning the following day went straight on board the *Ancona* which left at noon for Shanghai.

HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY CO., LTD.

The seventeenth report of the board of directors, to be presented on February 1st, reads as follows:—

Gentlemen,—The directors have now to submit to you a general statement of the Company, and balance sheet for the year ending December 31st, 1905.

The net profits for that period, including \$37,875.70 balance brought forward from last account, after paying all charges, amount to \$455,578.61. From this amount an interim dividend of \$3.50 per share has already been paid. It is now proposed to pay a final dividend of \$3.50 per share, and after writing off directors' and auditors' fees there remains a balance of \$67,839.41 to be carried forward to the credit of a new profit and loss account.

DIRECTORS.

Messrs. N. A. Siebs and H. P. White now retire by rotation, but offer themselves for re-election.

AUDITORS.

The accounts have been audited by Messrs. T. Arnold and C. W. May, who now retire, but offer themselves for re-election.

C. W. DICKSON,
Chairman.

BALANCE SHEET.

Dec. 31st, 1905.	LIABILITIES.	\$
Capital	...	5,000,000.00
Equalization of dividend fund	...	250,000.00
Accounts payable	...	1,915,892.53
Balance of profit and loss account	...	\$455,578.61
Less interim dividend paid	175,000.00	
		280,578.61
		\$7,446,471.14

Dec. 31st 1905.	ASSETS.	\$
Cash	...	6,635.10
Amount advanced on mortgage	...	1,377,253.00
Amount invested in property	...	5,985,771.91
Furniture account	...	4,190.42
Accounts receivable	...	71,620.71
		\$7,446,471.14

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.

Dec. 31st, 1905.	Dr.	\$
To interim dividend of 3½% for the half-year	...	175,000.00
To charges account	...	30,010.60
To repairs to house property	...	11,087.23
To advertising	...	872.33
To fire insurance	...	17,811.19
To balance to be appropriated as follows:—		
Directors' fees	...	\$ 7,500.00
Managing directors' fees	...	22,239.20
Auditors' fees	...	1,000.00
Final dividend of 3½% for the half-year	...	175,000.00
Balance to be carried to new account	...	67,839.41
		280,578.61
		\$514,629.96

Jan. 1st, 1905.	Cr.	\$
By undivided profits, 1904	...	37,875.70
Dec. 31st, 1905.		
By interest on mortgages	\$135,572.83	
Less interest on loans payable	...	105,526.57
		30,046.26
By rents	...	337,420.08
By commission	...	8,445.92
By scrip fees	...	316.00
By profit on property and on investments	...	100,526.00
		\$514,629.96

WEST POINT BUILDING COMPANY, LIMITED.

The seventeenth report of the general agents, to be presented on February 1st, reads:—
Gentlemen,—The general agents now submit to you a statement of the affairs of the Company, and balance sheet, for the year ending December 31st 1905.

The net profits for the year, including the amount brought forward from the previous year, amount to \$46,947.78. From this amount an interim dividend of \$1.75 per share has already been paid, and, after writing off directors' and auditors' fees, it is now proposed to pay a final dividend of \$1.90 per share, making a total dividend for the twelve months of \$3.65 per share, and to carry forward the balance of \$772.78 to credit of a new profit and loss account.

DIRECTORS.

Hon. Mr. W. J. Gresson having retired, Hon. Mr. C. W. Dickson has been appointed in his stead, and this appointment now requires confirmation.

Hon. Sir Paul Chater and Mr. A. G. Wood retire by rotation, but offer themselves for re-election.

AUDIT.

The accounts have been audited by Mr. C. W. May, who offers himself for re-election.

A. SHELTON HOOPER,

Secretary to the Hongkong Land Investment and Agency Co., Ltd.,
General Agents for the West Point Building Co., Ltd.

BALANCE SHEET.

Dec. 31, 1905.	LIABILITIES.	\$
Capital	...	625,000.00
Accounts payable	...	1,926.75
Balance of profit and loss account	...	\$46,947.78
Less interim dividend paid	21,875.00	
		25,072.78
		\$651,999.53

Dec. 31, 1905.	ASSETS.	\$
Cost of property	...	611,830.80
Cash	...	40,168.73
		\$651,999.53

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.

Dec. 31, 1905.	Dr.	\$
To fire insurance	...	3,247.75
To charges	...	322.71
To Crown rent and rates	...	9,169.04
To repairs to buildings, etc.	...	5,212.34
To commission to agents	...	2,405.30
To interim dividend of \$1.75 for half-year	...	21,875.00
To balance to be appropriated as follows:—		
Directors' fees	...	\$500.00
Auditor's fees	...	50.00
Dividend of \$1.90 per share	...	23,750.00
Balance to be carried to new account	...	772.78
		25,072.78

	Cr.	\$
By balance brought forward	...	1,247.11
By rent	...	65,251.04
By interest	...	680.77
By scrip fees	...	26.00
		\$67,204.92

"Remarks on the Sze-mao trade of 1904," written for the Burma Government at the request of Mr. Wilkinson, H. B. M. Consul General, by Mr. H. M. Mase, Acting Consul and Acting Commissioner of the Imperial Maritime Customs at Sze-mao, has been issued. The total figures for the trade of the year 1904 were 266,983, Haekwan taels (about £40,000), the highest yet recorded. The imports from foreign countries were 221,753 Haekwan taels. The countries with which the Sze-mao trade is concerned are Burma, Siam and Haut Laos, Burma accounting for half the total. Rupees to the value of 22,632 Haekwan taels were brought from Burma; these find a ready exchange at Yunnanfu and Talifu through the merchants trading between those places and Bhamo.

SUPREME COURT.

Monday, January 22nd.

IN ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.

BEFORE SIR FRANCIS PIGGOTT (CHIEF JUSTICE).

ENROLMENT OF A SOLICITOR.

Before the business of the day was proceeded with, Mr. E. H. Sharp, K.C., said he wished to make an application under section 21 of the Legal Practitioners' Ordinance of 1871 for the admission of Mr. E. P. H. Lang as a solicitor and proctor of this honourable Court. Mr. Lang, as His Lordship would see from the affidavits before him, was articled in 1899 to Mr. Newman, town clerk of Newport, in Monmouthshire, and in due course was admitted as a solicitor in London. He came to join the firm of Messrs. Deacon, Looker and Deacon, and Mr. Sharp had great pleasure in proposing that he be admitted to the bar.

His Lordship said he had looked through the papers and found them in order. He would enrol Mr. Lang as a solicitor, and trusted he would justify the confidence which the firm he was going to work for reposed in him.

HO TUNG V. CHUNG SHUN KOO.

This was a claim for \$6,900, being arrears of rent for the months of July, August and September, 1905, due under an agreement in writing dated December 29th, 1904, and made between the plaintiff by his agent, S. Bisney, and the defendant, for the lease by plaintiff of property registered in the Land Office as Section A of Marine Lot No. 7.

Mr. E. H. Sharp, K.C., instructed by Mr. Stevenson (of Messrs. Deacon, Looker and Deacon), said he appeared for the plaintiff, Mr. Ho Tung.

At this juncture Mr. M. J. D. Stephens hurried into Court and asked permission to address his Lordship. He said he had been instructed to appear on behalf of the defendant.

His Lordship—I cannot hear you. What you have to say you can put through Mr. Sharp.

After a consultation, Mr. Sharp informed his Lordship that Mr. Stephens was not yet the solicitor on the record. A great many had been on the record in this case, and Mr. Stephens was quite prepared to be put on, although at present he had no standing. What the solicitor would wish done if he were upon the record was that an application be made for the hearing to be adjourned, and that the defendant should, at this late date, be allowed to file a statement of defence. Counsel submitted that no such order could be made.

His Lordship—How many solicitors have been on the record?

Mr. Sharp—Two already, and this is the third.

His Lordship—Has Mr. Stephens been instructed?

Mr. Sharp—I am told he has, my Lord, but too late to appear.

After consulting with the plaintiff, Mr. Sharp said Mr. Ho Tung was desirous of going on with the case, and submitted that he had every right to do so.

His Lordship—Don't you consent to an adjournment?

Mr. Sharp—We would accept an intimation from your Lordship, but would suggest that you could not possibly ask us to adjourn unless the defendant paid all costs of action, and you put up very stringent conditions as to the defence. Already all the plaintiff's witnesses are in Court, and all notices have been served; the defendant applied for further time to file his statement of defence. That was granted, but the statement has not been filed. I submit that he is under the fullest default he could actually be under.

His Lordship—I should not make an intimation unless it was agreed that all the costs incident to to-day be paid on or before next Wednesday, and that the defence be filed on or before the end of next week.

Mr. Sharp asked his Lordship, in the event of such intimation being made, that the case be brought on as quickly as possible.

His Lordship—And unless the defence is filed the case shall come on for *ex parte* hearing within the next fortnight.

Mr. Sharp said Mr. Tung would accept any intimation from his Lordship, and the Chief Justice made one as stated.

Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C., then entered court, and said he had just been instructed to appear for the defendant. He had received notice that the case was to come on at 11 o'clock, and Mr. Stephens had been told by Messrs. Deacon, Looker and Deacon that if he wished to apply for an adjournment he could do so on Monday.

The order made was then handed to Mr. Pollock, who agreed to it provided that the costs of the day were brought in for taxation, and as the other side did not object this was added to the order.

FUNG CHEUNG AND ANOTHER V. CHUNG SHUN KOO.

This was a claim on an architect's certificate for the sum of \$2,000 for work done.

Mr. E. H. Sharp, instructed by Mr. G. K. H. Brutton (of Messrs. Brutton, Hett and Goldring), represented the plaintiffs, and Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C., instructed by Mr. M. J. D. Stephens, appeared for the defendant.

After argument of a like nature to that which prevailed in the previous case, his Lordship made a similar order.

IN SUMMARY JURISDICTION.

BEFORE MR. A. G. WISE (PUISNE JUDGE).

"WHAT'S IN A NAME?"

Naddan Singh sued Yun Shing to recover the sum of \$196 due for money lent.

Mr. F. X. d'Almada e Castro appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. R. Harding (of Messrs. Ewens, Harston and Harding) for the defendant.

Mr. Almada said the plaintiff was formerly a watchman employed at the Kowloon Docks, at which place the defendant is head painter. The defendant gave the acknowledgments in Court for the amount claimed, and paid interest for several months. During the last four months, however, he had failed to pay, and as a consequence the plaintiff brought this action. The defendant was now claiming not to be Yun Shing, but Ah Tim.

Mr. Harding, for the defence, said the defendant had been employed for many years in the Yun Shing shop until that shop broke up. He never went by the name of Yun Shing.

His Lordship—Does he call himself Yun Shing?

Mr. Harding—No, Ah Tim.

His Lordship—I should like to know if he is down in the dock books as Yun Shing. That, it seems to me, would settle the business.

Mr. Harding—I am informed, my Lord, that according to the pay-sheet his name is Ah Tim, but I cannot say for certain.

His Lordship—Cannot we settle this point some way or other?

Mr. Almada—If the defendant is not Yun Shing, evidently he has been obtaining money by false pretences.

His Lordship—The defendant is stone deaf, I should imagine, from the way he watches the case.

Mr. Harding—He is apparently a little silly, my Lord.

His Lordship—Well, let us have him in the box and see what he has to say.

Ah Tim, sworn, said he did not know the defendant; nor any of his witnesses, one of whom was a watchman at the Dock Company. He could not write, therefore the receipts in Court were not signed by him.

After hearing further evidence his Lordship held that the defendant had failed to prove that he was not Yun Shing, and gave judgment for the plaintiff with costs.

Tuesday, January 23rd.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

BEFORE SIR FRANCIS PIGGOTT (CHIEF JUSTICE).

A COMPOSITION ARRANGED.

Re Chan Lai-ming alias Chan Yuk-chuen *ex parte* Sam Chun-nam.

Mr. H. K. Holmes, who appeared for the petitioning creditor, applied for leave to withdraw the application for a receiving order. The application was supported by a declaration by Leung Lai-kwok, an accountant in the debtor's employ. The declaration set forth that he believed the whole of the debtor's creditors signified their approval of the compromise, which was that debtor should pay a composition of 30 per cent. The composition, which was in Chinese, had been filed, and was duly stamped and signed by all the creditors. Formerly, Mr. Hastings had objected to the speaker making such an application, but his (Mr. Hastings) clients had now signed the composition. So far as he knew, there were now absolutely no dissatisfied creditors.

The Official Receiver raised no objection, and his Lordship granted the application.

RECEIVING ORDER WANTED.

Shan Shing-wo *ex parte* the debtors.

Mr. C. F. Dixon (of Mr. John Hastings office) applied for a receiving order. He said the debtors' petition was supported by a declaration of assets on the file made by one of the debtors, Chun Yuk-chiu, who was a partner in the Shan Shing-wo. The assets of the firm in this Colony consisted of book debts and cash to the value of \$6,200 and \$111.42. Of this amount about \$4,000 was recoverable. Liabilities amounted to \$43,450. The debtor had handed him a sum of several hundred dollars in cash—he was not sure of the amount—which he would hand over to the Official Receiver.

His Lordship—That does not seem to be very much, but it is substantial.

Mr. Dixon—I think I can assure your Lordship I have more than enough to pay the Official Receiver's costs.

His Lordship—You say \$4,000 of the assets are recoverable?

Mr. Dixon—Yes, my Lord.

His Lordship—Does the money you have in hand include the \$4,000?

Mr. Dixon—No.

Mr. Wakeman raised no objection, and his Lordship granted a receiving order.

FOREIGN LOANS TO CHINESE.

CANTON VICEROY'S THOUGHTFULNESS.

[From our Canton Correspondent.]

Viceroy Shum has sent a Despatch to all the Foreign Consuls, in connection with the relationship of Chinese officials to foreign creditors and native debtors. By treaty it is their duty to protect foreign creditors, he says, and they have always tried to do so, but it is annually becoming more difficult. Chinese borrowers deposit securities to which they have no right, or deposit deeds that are not in order, and disappear when they have to repay the loan. There is now a General Chamber of Commerce in Kwangtung, and he suggests that foreigners should consult this body before advancing money to Chinese. The Chamber would investigate the status of all applicants for loans, and advise accordingly. The procedure he suggests is that the foreigner should send to his Consul particulars of the application, name of applicant, amount desired, and particulars of security offered. The Consul will send these to the Viceroy, who will send to the Chamber, and the reply will return through the same channels. Thus no more foreigners will be defrauded, a consummation devoutly to be wished.

The native paper *Ling-po*, commenting, says business in Kwangtung is going to ruin; money is very scarce, and resort to foreign capitalists has led to complications. Viceroy Shum asks that Chinese merchants must now consult him before applying to foreigners for loans; but Chinese officials are always so dilatory that this will not help business. If each application has to go to the Viceroy, from him to his Foreign Bureau, through them to the Chamber of Commerce, and back again, each deal will take at least a month. A merchant borrows only when his need is urgent, so that would not do. Besides, exchange fluctuations during the inevitable delays would further complicate matters. We have no doubt, says the *Ling-po*, that most foreigners will recognise the

absurdity of the proposal, a method which, under the pretext of protecting the foreigners, will only obstruct business with them.

THE VICEROY DISTRUSTS FOREIGNERS.

It is reported that the Viceroy has ordered all officials not to suffer interference by foreigners in any litigation where they have no direct interest. In any case a foreigner must plead through his Consul; and officials must ignore all petitions otherwise presented. Magistrates must not receive foreigners who try to speak to them about cases in Court; nor allow any foreigner to attend Court as adviser, attorney, advocate, or any similar capacity whatever, on behalf of Chinese subjects. The cloven hoof seems to protrude at both ends, which is the right view? The Viceroy is suspected of a desire to discourage dealings with foreigners; the *Ling-po* is suspected of indifference to the protection of foreign interests.

CANTON.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

Jan. 22nd.

ANOTHER PROCLAMATION.

Viceroy Shum on the 20th issued another proclamation, largely repeating what he had already said. He announces that he now has full authority from Peking to use his discretion, and warns the people that if they allow themselves to be deceived by the alleged representatives of the Guilds (who were seditious men who had played fast and loose with him during earlier negotiations), they will risk their lives and properties, and only aggravate the crimes of the cashiered gentry, so that he would sentence them to the maximum penalty provided by the laws.

VICEROY TO BE IMPEACHED.

An express printed and circulated by the Yeong Shing press just reaches me. It states that a telegraphic despatch has been received here from Peking referring to Lai-Kwai-pin's arrest.

"The Imperial Council Chamber has memorialized the Throne. The Tartar General Ping-Hua has been charged with full powers from the Throne to charge Viceroy Shum and suppress rebellion. All the Cantonese officials in Peking will send a joint memorial against Viceroy Shum on the 21st instant."

A HUMANE CAPTAIN.

On the 20th instant, shortly after the s.s. *Kwang-Tung* left Canton, and when in the neighbourhood of Macao Fort, a Chinaman fell overboard. The accident was apparently not noticed by anyone on board the *Kwang-Tung*, as that vessel proceeded down river. Fortunately the s.s. *Ying-King* was following behind. Capt. Page, seeing a man struggling in the water, immediately threw two life buoys, one of which fell near the drowning man. He seized it, the *Ying-King* stopped her engines at once, and the man was picked up. The Chinese passengers were loud in their praise of the humanity shown by Capt. Page towards their unfortunate countryman.

MACAO.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

January 23rd.

BAD WINES.

The Government issued an order last week prohibiting the sale of Chinese wines (*liu-pun* and *mau-can*) to Portuguese soldiers, because their effects upon European consumers are bad. There are other cheap and nasty drinks on sale at the restaurants and wine shops frequented by the soldiers which should also be tabooed.

DISEASE AMONG BOYS.

San Joseph College has been officially closed for some days owing to an epidemic. It is some kind of varioloid.

A SLOW RECORD.

Our gunboat *Rio Lima* took nine days to reach Shanghai.

EARTHQUAKES.

We have had another series of earthquake shocks, beginning at noon on Thursday.

MANANA.

The dirty bazaar of San Domingos still stands as left by the fire of ten years ago, an eyesore. The ground should at least be cleared.

THE PORTUGUESE NEWSPAPER.

There are rumours of a libel action against the Portuguese newspaper, for what it said about St. Joseph's College.

HONGKONG TO CHINWANTAO.

VIA PEKING.

The gentleman whose trip by rail to Peking was described in a recent number of the *Daily Press* (Jan. 19th) was amazed to find that the bare itinerary took so much telling. In a further chat with a representative of the paper, he mentioned many matters that seemed even more interesting than the details already given. "It is possible, if we leave off where we did," he said, "that some people may be disappointed—I mean if they act on my advice and make this interesting trip. You might put in a paragraph to warn ladies not to attempt it just yet, or at least not without special arrangement with the railway company for accommodation. It is a new line, of course, and there are no sleeping cars or Pullmans. I took bedding and chow with me from Hankow to Peking; and even then had to endure the very real discomforts of the Chinese inns at the various stations. For rich or poor, it is no different. Chinese inns are no respecters of persons. They supply a room, bare but for a wooden couch and a mat; you do the rest. They will let you hire a native mattress, if you are brave enough or green enough to want it. As for lavatories. . . . Of course when the Lu-Han line is completed this warning will not be needed. I was told they mean to run sleeping cars."

"What did you think of Peking?"

"Oh, I'm afraid I can tell you nothing new. It is an inexhaustible place for sight-seeing, even with a guide; I recommend the guide. My man was formerly in the service of Sir Ernest Satow for many years, and had good English and was full of savvy. We went to the Altar of Heaven, that noble amphitheatre of pure white marble, enclosing a circumference of about six thousand yards. It is here that the Emperor worships thrice a year, praying for rain and good harvests. I saw also the Altar of Agriculture, where His Majesty inaugurates the season of ploughing. Then there are the temples, including that one with the great bell, weighing 87,000 pounds, and thirty-four feet round. Shopping is a delight, even for a man, in this wonderful city. Fine sables from \$500 to \$3,000 apiece were shown to me. . . . heard, by the way, that the recent visit of Miss Alice Roosevelt, an indefatigable shopper, had caused prices to go up and stay up. The Legations interested me particularly. They have been enlarging their premises since the attack in 1900, the British especially. Building and improvements were still going on. I wandered round early one morning, and encountered strings of camels laden with coal from the collieries round Peking, twenty to thirty miles out. Many men went about their business riding upon asses. The German soldiers must be keen; I saw them drilling in the early morning, in about ten degrees of frost, and was told they are always at it. I was struck by the bit of wall at the corner of the British Legation, which has so evidently been 'stormed' at by shot and shell, and is now railed off and inscribed 'Lest we forget.'"

"But they have forgotten, haven't they? I understand that most of the Legation ladies show no reluctance at kowtowing to the Empress Dowager?"

"That may be, but I don't think they have forgotten anything. I took the three or four hour trip to Tientsin, which has grown enormously since the Boxer trouble. Seven hours more by rail brought me to Shanhaikwan, and the frontier of Manchuria. Both the English and Germans have trolley lines by which the sea is reached in twenty minutes. It's a beautiful seaside place, and the Great Wall abuts here. The railway cuts through the

Wall. A big stone tablet keeps the memory of Sir Walter Hillier and the Hon. Mr. Ricketts, who was held in great esteem by the Chinese. I stopped at Tongshan on the way here, having an introduction from Major Nathan (a brother of His Excellency the Governor), to the Engineer-in-Chief of the Kaiping Collieries, Mr. Paquet. I went down a six-hundred-foot shaft and had a look-see. About four thousand colliers work daily, and 350 mules stay down there all the time. The three mines are turning out a little over 20,000 tons a week, and all their coal is taken by the Imperial Chinese Railway Co., or by Shanghai. Under the able management of Major Nathan, continual development is taking place. When the new electric plant arrives, the output will probably be much larger. The employees have a little racecourse, and races were on when I was there. Major Nathan sent his ponies from Tientsin to encourage the meeting. Perhaps the most important place I visited was Chinwantao, which I reached via Tangho by rail from Tongshan. Steamers sail hence to Shanghai (C. E. & M. Co.) in fifty hours."

"Why do you regard Chinwantao as so important? The *Directory and Chronicle* says, if I remember aright, that its trade is small."

"Quite true, at present. I call it important because I think it has a future. It is an all-the-year-round nearly ice-free Treaty Port, admirably situated, with a sheltered harbour, a breakwater a third of a mile long, and it is the only outlet for Tientsin, Peking, and Newchwang to the sea in winter time. It is expected by those who know to be the great trading centre for north China, without a rival. The Chinese Engineering Co has got most of the sea frontage. Already the settlement is expanding fast, and it seemed to me there were immediate and immense prospects for commission and forwarding agents, for small firms representing insurance companies and importing and exporting, for hotels (wanted right away), for storekeepers, and for land agents, and so forth. The railway from Tientsin to Shanhaikwan, after paying interest on capital and deducting working charges, returned a net profit for 1905 of Tls. 1,200,000, of which Tls. 800,000 was paid to the Empress Dowager, Tls. 10,000 bonus to the staff, and the remaining Tls. 300,000 carried forward. That shows how the carrying trade has grown. And that is only a small section of the northern railway system. You should have seen, as I saw, the crowds rushing for seats in the trains there, when the barriers were opened to the third class passengers. I tell you, it is a gold mine, and every route left undeveloped by China represents a loss that takes some figuring out. Chinwantao has also, I understand, a climate particularly salubrious. Now you see why it can claim special interest, eh?"

The traveller embarked on the s.s. *Kaiping* at Chinwantao, and sailed direct to Shanghai, so had little more to say that is new. He is a keen sportsman, and among his unreported reminiscences were comments on racecourses he examined. He swears by Happy Valley, but admitted that the track at Hankow was beautifully situated, too. Its inner course (for training) is about six or seven feet deeper than the outer, so that the training never interferes with the galloping. The course is quite round and has no obstructions. Tientsin had an advantage in its still accommodation for ponies, about 130! It also affords an uninterrupted view of the whole of the course.

An order by Major General Villiers Hatton, C.B., Commanding troops South China, dated January 23rd, says:—Of the Winter Essays which have been submitted seven are considered good, all of which show study in appreciation; and care and thought in working out. That by Major A. C. Painter, R.E., is considered of sufficient merit to be sent to the Chief of the General Staff. The names of these seven officers are:—Major R. A. Kaye, R.G.A. Capt. C. G. Vereker, R.G.A. Capt. O. L. Price, R.G.A. Major A. C. Painter, R.E. Major S. H. Pedley, 2nd R.W. Kent Regt. Capt. R. M. G. Talloch, 2nd B.W.K. and Lieut. Col. A. E. Aitken, 119th Infantry.

Per M. M. Co.'s steamer *Polynesian*, sailed on 23rd January. For Marseilles:—220 bales raw silk, 50 bales waste silk, 13 cases silk piece goods, 78 bales human hair, 12 cases feathers, 121 packages tea, 17 bales canes, 11 cases cigars, 4 cases ylang-ylang oil, 11 packages sundries. For Lyons:—225 bales raw silk. For St. Chamond:—26 bales raw silk. For London:—80 bales waste silk. For Barcelona:—110 bales matting, 130 cases P. L. Fans. For Point des Galets:—6 cases provisions.

The Exports of Broken Rice and Rice Flour from Saigon during the 2nd half year 1905, were:—

	BROKEN RICE		RICE FLOUR	
	China	France	China	Europe
July	43,327	—	1,440	8,890
August	3,245	35,728	17,516	41,589
September ...	3,675	16,523	69,122	—
October	5,215	17,284	844	68,096
November	2,268	40,948	45,314	12,748
December ...	6,472	37,038	41,009	877
Total	64,202	167,514	175,245	132,200

Total (of both) Piculs 539,161
Same period last year..... " 1,472,887

Grand total of both for 1st half year .. 815,153
" " " 2nd " " 539,161
1,354,314

SHARE REPORTS.

HONGKONG, 26th Jan., 1906.—The Chinese New Year holidays have effectually stopped all business in the stock market for the last few days, and we have only to report a small amount of business transacted in the early part of the week under review. Rates have continued steady and in some cases even show an improvement, notwithstanding the slackness caused by the holidays. Exchange on London closed on the 24th at 2/0 1/4 T/T.

BANKS.—Hongkong and Shanghai have been placed during the week, but in small unimportant lots, at \$897 1/2 and the market closes with further sell-ers at that rate; latest London quotation £95. 10s. Nationals, no change.

MARINE INSURANCES.—Unions remain unchanged with small sales at \$730. China Traders have been placed at \$90 1/2 and closing steady at the latter rate. Cantons continue in request at \$320 but without sales. The Northern Insurances show no change, and no business is reported in them.

FIRE INSURANCES.—Both Hongkongs and Chinas have ruled weak at quotations with only small sales to report.

SHIPPING.—Hongkong, Canton and Macao have improved to \$25 1/2 with buyers after sales at \$25 1/2 and \$25 1/2. During the week the shares were in strong demand at the lower rate mentioned, but very few shares were obtainable. Indos have ruled steady at 94 to 95 with a limited business. Douglasses have continued firm and further sales at \$40 have taken place, an unsatisfied further demand existing at time of closing. Other stocks under this heading call for no remarks.

REFINERIES.—China Sugars have been negotiated at \$207 1/2 cash, and at 2 1/2 and 2 1/3 for March and April; the market closes with a small forward demand, and steady at 207 1/2 cash Luzons, unchanged and without business.

MINING.—No business or change to report.

DOCKS, WHARVES AND GODOWNS.—Hongkong and Whampoa Docks. Contrary to anticipations, the declaration of a final dividend for 1905 of \$6 has not materially strengthened the market, at least it had not done so up to the holidays, what it may do after remains to be seen. The amount proposed to be carried forward is \$350,000. Kowloon Wharves have remained quite neglected at 108 and we have no sales to report. Farnhams have ruled between 129 and 132, with various small sales. Shanghai advises a reconstruction of the Company with additions to the directorate, and it is pretty generally believed that this will have a good effect on the market.

LANDS, HOTELS AND BUILDINGS.—Hongkong Lands have been placed at 124, the market closing firm at that rate; a final dividend of 3 1/2 for 1905 is announced. West Point continues neglected with sellers at 55. This Company also declares its final dividend for 1905 i.e., \$1.90 per share. Kowloon Lands have been placed at \$40 1/2 and \$40 and Humphreys have found buyers at 12 1/2 and 13; nothing else under this heading calls for any special attention.

COTTON MILLS.—No changes or business to report.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Dairy Farms have changed hands at 15 1/2. China Providents at \$9.5 (cum dividend of 80 cents paid on the 22nd inst.), Green Islands at 28 1/2, 28 1/2 and 29, and Watsons at \$13. A few Powells, Watsons and Green Islands are still wanted at quotations.

Closing quotations are as follows:—

COMPANY.	PAID UP.	QUOTATIONS.
Alhambra	\$200	\$100, sellers
Banks—		
Hongkong & S'hai..	\$125	\$897 1/2, sellers London, £95.10
National B. of China		
A. Shares	£5	\$38, buyers
Bell's Asbestos E. A....	12s. 6d.	\$6 1/2, sellers
China-Borneo Co.....	\$12	\$10, sellers
China Light & P. Co.	\$10	\$9, sales & sellers
China Provident	\$10	\$8 1/2, ex. div.
Cotton Mills—		
Ewo.....	Tls. 50	Tls. 47, buyers
Hongkong	\$10	\$12 1/2, buyers
International	Tls. 75	Tls. 40
Laou Kung Mow	Tls. 100	Tls. 60
Soychee	Tls. 500	Tls. 250
Dairy Farm	\$6	\$15 1/2, sales & sel.
Docks & Wharves—		
Farnham, B. & Co....	Tls. 100	Tls. 130
H. & K. Wharf & G.	\$50	\$108
H. & W. Dock	\$50	\$165
New Amoy Dock....	\$6 1/2	\$17
S'hai & H. Wharf....	Tls. 100	Tls. 235
Fenwick & Co., Geo....	\$25	\$25 \$24 1/2
G. Island Cement.	\$10	\$29, sales
Hongkong & C. Gas....	\$10	\$175, buyers
Hongkong Electric....	\$10	\$15 1/2, buyers
Do. New	\$10	\$14 1/2, buyers
H. H. L. Tramways....	\$100	\$210
Hongkong Hotel Co....	\$50	\$149
Hongkong Ice Co.....	\$25	\$240, buyers
Hongkong Rope Co....	\$50	\$152, buyers
H'kong S. Waterboat	\$10	\$12 1/2, sellers
Insurances—		
Canton	\$50	\$320, buyers
China Fire	\$20	\$88, sales
China Traders	\$25	\$91
Hongkong Fire.....	\$50	\$325, sellers
North China.....	£5	Tls. 95
Union	\$100	\$730, buyers
Yangtze	\$60	\$170
Land and Buildings—		
H'kong Land Invest.	\$100	\$124, sales
Humphreys' Estate	\$10	\$12 1/2, buyers
Kowloon Land & B.	\$30	\$40, sales
Shanghai Land.....	Tls. 50	Tls. 120
West Point Building	\$50	\$55, sellers
Mining—		
Charbonnages	Fcs. 250	\$490
Raub.	18/10	\$4 1/2, buyers
Philippine Co.	\$10	\$5, buyers
Refineries—		
China Sugar	\$100	\$207 1/2
Luzon Sugar	\$100	\$25, sellers
Steamship Companies		
China and Manila....	\$25	\$30, buyers
Douglas Steamship	\$50	\$40, sales
H., Canton & M.	\$15	\$25 1/2, buyers
Indo-China S.N. Co.	\$10	\$95, buyers
Shell Transport Co	\$21	\$23 1/2, sellers
Do. Preference....	\$10	£8. 10s.
Star Ferry	\$10	\$32
Do. New	\$5	\$23, sellers
Shanghai & H. Dyeing	\$50	\$50
South China M. Post.	\$25	\$20, sellers
Steam Land. Co.	\$5	\$7, sellers
Do.	\$5	\$6 1/2, sales & sel.
Stores & Dispensaries.		
Campbell, M. & Co.	\$10	\$36
Powel & Co., Wm.	\$10	\$10 1/2
Watkins.....	\$10	\$8, sellers
Watson & Co., A. S.	\$10	\$13, buyers
United Asbestos	\$4	\$9
Do. Founders	\$10	\$160

VERNON & SMYTH, Broker.

Messrs. J. P. Bisset & Co.'s Share Report for the week ending the 18th January, 1906, states:—The week under review has been conspicuous for a marked increase in the volume of cash business put through, while the enquiries for time delivery have not been very numerous. Money is quite plentiful which has not been the case for some years at this time of the year, and the Chinese New Year will pass without the usual difficulties of finance. The T. T. rate on London to-day is 2/10 1/4. Banks.—Hongkong and Shanghai Bank. No business reported. The latest quotation from Hongkong is Tls. 900 nominal; the London quotation is £94. 10s. Marine and Fire Insurance Cos.—No business reported. Shipping.—A trifling business has been done at Tls. 66 1/2 for January, Tls. 69 for March, and Tls. 70 for April. Shares are steady at quotation. Shanghai Tugs have buyers at Tls. 57, and for preference shares Tls. 48 1/2 is the market rate. Docks and Wharves.—S. C. Farnham, Boyd Shares have slightly increased in value during the week. At the opening, shares changed hands at Tls. 125 1/2 cash, and Tls. 127 1/2 for March, but a strong demand brought the cash rate to Tls. 126 1/2, and the March rate to Tls. 130. There are buyers at the close. Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf Co. remained very steady all the week, closing slightly weaker. Shares have been placed at Tls. 230 for cash and Tls. 235 for March, but to-day a slight decline took place, and cash shares can be obtained at Tls. 222, while for March shares changed hands at Tls. 232 1/2. Yangtze Wharf Co. are in demand at Tls. 205. Sugars.—Perak Sugars have considerably strengthened and shares were placed at Tls. 72 1/2 during the week. Mining.—No business reported. Lands.—A small lot were dealt in at Tls. 120, but there are strong buyers at this price and no shares forthcoming. Humphreys' Estates have been dealt in at \$13, exchange Tls. 7 1/2. Industrial.—Ewo Cottons have found some buyers at Tls. 47, but a few shares are now offering at that figure. Laou-Kung-Mows took a sudden jump from Tls. 54 to Tls. 60. Shares can be obtained at this price. Shanghai Gas. A fair cash business has been done at Tls. 128 and Tls. 129. China Flours. We hear of an unreported sale at Tls. 75, but we make the market rate at Tls. 80. Green Island Cements. A few shares came from Hongkong at Tls. 29. Maatschappij, &c., in Langkats. This stock has been fairly quiet during the week, opening and Tls. 235 for March and improving to Tls. 240; sellers prevailed at this rate and at the close shares have been dealt in at Tls. 230 for Jan. and Tls. 235 for March. Shanghai Sumatras are quoted at Tls. 69. Stores and Hotels.—Only a single transaction (new issue) has been reported at \$7.50. Astor House. Sellers of small lots at \$27. Miscellaneous.—There are buyers of Shanghai Mutual Telephones at Tls. 54. Loans and Debentures.—No business reported.

SAIGON SHIPPING IN 1905.

Messrs. W. G. Hale of Saigon publish with their latest circular a summary of shipping cleared from that port in 1905.

Nationalities	No.	Tons.
American	85	31,562
Austrian	1	2,387
British	109	159,184
Danish	5	4,289
Dutch	1	309
French	43	55,192
German	84	188,489
Italian	2	2,588
Japanese	1	155
Norwegian	22	19,830
Russian	12	34,224
Total	315	426,127

*This total includes 8 sailing vessels with an aggregate tonnage of 12,487.

Messageries Maritimes.....	178	385,423
Messageries Fluviales	26	9,776
Chargeurs Reunis	31	102,960

FREIGHT.

From Hankow per Conference Steamers.—To London and Northern Continental ports 48/- per ton of 40 c. ft. plus river freight. To Genoa, Marseilles or Havre 46/- per ton of 40 c. ft. plus river freight. To New York (via Suez) 32/- per ton of 40 c. ft. plus river freight. To New York (Overland), Tea, G 1 1/2 cents per lb. gross, plus river freight. To Shanghai: Tea and General Cargo, Tls. 1.80 per ton, weight or measurement.

EXCHANGE.

WEDNESDAY, 24th January.

ON LONDON.—	
Telegraphic Transfer	2/0 1/2
Bank Bills, on demand	2/0 1/2
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight	2/0 1/2
ON LONDON.—	
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight	2/0 1/2
Credits, at 4 months' sight	2/0 1/2
Documentary Bills, 4 months' sight	2/0 1/2
ON PARIS.—	
Bank Bills, on demand	254 1/2
Credits 4 months' sight	258 1/2
ON GERMANY.—	
On demand	107
ON NEW YORK.—	
Bank Bills, on demand	49 1/2
Credits, 60 days' sight	50 1/2
ON BOMBAY.—	
Telegraphic Transfer	150 1/2
ON CALCUTTA.—	
Bank, on demand	150 1/2
Telegraphic Transfer	150 1/2
Bank, on demand	150 1/2
ON SHANGHAI.—	
Bank, at sight	7 1/2
Private, 30 days' sight	72 1/2
ON YOKOHAMA.—	
On demand	9 1/2
ON MANILA.—	
On demand	99 1/2
ON SINGAPORE.—	
On demand	15 p.c.p.m.
ON BATAVIA.—	
On demand	12 1/2
ON HAIPHONG.—	
On demand	1 p.c.p.m.
ON SAIGON.—	
On demand	1 p.c.p.m.
ON BANGKOK.—	
On demand	6 1/2
SEVEREIGNS, Bank's Buying Rate	\$9.80
GOLD LEAF, 100 fine, per tael	\$52.70
BAR SILVER, per oz.	30 1/2

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES SINCE LAST MAIL.

January— ARRIVALS.

- 21, Justin, U.S. supply ship, from Cavite.
- 21, Raleigh, U.S. cruiser, from Cavite.
- 21, Vorwaerts, German str., from Manila.
- 22, C. Liederichsen, Ger. str., from Haiphong.
- 22, China, Austrian str., from Kobe.
- 22, City of Birmingham, Br. str., from Tournon.
- 22, Ichang, British str., from Wuhu.
- 22, Kwangsi, British str., from Wuhu.
- 22, Loongsang, British str., from Manila.
- 22, M. Struve, German str., from Foochow.
- 22, Pakhoi, British str., from Wuhu.
- 22, Polynesian, French str., from Yokohama.
- 22, Yunnan, British str., from Chinkiang.
- 22, Zafiro, British str., from Manila.
- 23, Anghin, German str., from Bangkok.
- 23, Austria, Austrian str., from Trieste.
- 23, Clara Jeben, Ger. str., from Chinkiang.
- 23, Kumsang, British str., from Calcutta.
- 23, Lydia, German str., from Chinkiang.
- 23, Rugia, German str., from Vladivostok.
- 23, Salazie, French str., from Marseilles.
- 24, Daijin Maru, Jap. str., from Tamsui.
- 24, Decima, German str., from Swatow.
- 24, Haiching, British str., from Swatow.
- 24, Victoria, British str., from Moji.

January— DEPARTURES.

- 21, A. Rickmers, German str., for Bangkok.
- 21, Brand, Norwegian str., for Chinkiang.
- 21, Daijin Maru, Japanese str., for Tamsui.
- 21, Hanoi, French str., for Haiphong.
- 21, Johanne, German str., for Haiphong.
- 21, Kwanglee, Chinese str., for Shanghai.
- 21, Kwangtah, Chinese str., for Canton.
- 21, Quito, British str., for Cebu.
- 21, Samsen, German str., for Bangkok.
- 22, Amiral Magon, French str., for Shanghai.
- 22, Ceylon, British str., for Shanghai.
- 22, Choyang, British str., for Canton.
- 22, Ichang, British str., for Canton.
- 22, Kwangsi, British str., for Canton.
- 22, Pakhoi, British str., for Canton.
- 22, Sungkiang, British str., for Manila.
- 22, Yunnan, British str., for Canton.
- 23, Boveric, British str., for Newcastle.
- 23, Cachar, French str., for Haiphong.
- 23, Cambyes, British str., for Singapore.
- 23, Clara Jeben, German str., for Canton.
- 23, Haimun, British str., for Swatow.
- 23, Hongbee, British str., for Amoy.
- 23, Lightning, British str., for Calcutta.
- 23, M. Struve, German str., for Canton.
- 23, Numantia, German str., for Moji.
- 23, Polynesian, French str., for Europe.
- 23, Taming, British str., for Manila.
- 23, Tingsang, British str., for Shanghai.

- 24, Ambria, German str., for Hamburg.
- 24, Athenian, British str., for Vancouver.
- 24, China, Austrian str., for Trieste.
- 24, Chowfa, German str., for Bangkok.
- 24, Empire, British str., for Sydney.
- 24, Laertes, British str., for Saigon.
- 21, Loongsang, British str., for Manila.
- 24, Lydia, German str., for Canton.
- 24, Rugia, German str., for Hamburg.
- 24, Salazie, French str., for Shanghai.
- 24, Yochow, British str., for Shanghai.

PASSENGER LIST.

ARRIVED.

Per *Palaican*, from Shanghai for Hongkong, Mr. Alex. Rose, for Port Said, Mrs. Chiore and infant; for London, Dr. and Mrs. Stooke and 2 children, Capt. N. G. Thompson, Mr. W. Logan Gerrard, Mrs. Laurence and infant, Major F. Greer Black, Messrs. D. H. M. Boyle, W. Burnell and W. Brumfield; from Yokohama for London, Miss Russell.

Per *Daijin Maru*, from Tamsui, &c., Messrs. Whyte and W. S. Dupree.

Per *Lightning*, from Calcutta, &c., Mrs. G. E. Armstrong and Mr. A. Weston.

Per *Empire*, from Kobe Mrs. Garry and 3 children, Miss Correa, Mr. Fritz Dr. and Mrs. Rygate, Misses Hamilton, C. and G. Hamilton, Mr. and Mrs. Kirkby and 2 children, Mr. H. J. Broughton, Mr. and Mrs. V. Seppelt, Mr. D. Grant, Mrs. W. Longworth, Miss Paul and Mr. Fonseca.

Per *Prinz Sigismund*, for Hongkong from Sydney, Messrs. A. Brambach, K. Hoeck, Mr. and 2 Misses Southern, Messrs. C. Butler, H. Wust, F. & V. Milner; from Simpsonhafen, Capt. Coigne and Schulz; from Friedrich Wilhelmshafen, Mr. Blum; for Yokohama from Sydney, Mr. and Miss Crew, Mr. F. Tonohara.

Per *Loongsang*, from Manila, Mrs. G. McDermott and child, Mr. and Mrs. A. Weingarten and 2 children, Mr. F. McJorge.

Per *Zafiro*, from Manila, Mr. G. C. Selner, Mr. and Mrs. Colly, Mrs. E. Chase and son, Messrs. J. L. Parks, John Morrison, L. B. Manchester, Ed. Wilson, Chas. Read, J. W. Brouht, Hury, U.S.N., Morse, U.S.N., N. M. Holmes, Capt. C. W. Mead, Messrs. W. J. Schmidt, E. J. Lord, F. A. Fuller, J. Mustard, Mr. and Mrs. Mehl, Mrs. O. Kostchoff, Mr. and Mrs. Gray, Messrs. W. W. Cook and L. W. McCallum.

Per *Carl Dederichsen*, from Haiphong, &c. Jeben, Durhard, Kuhne and Tormes.

Per *Polynesian*, for Hongkong from Shanghai, Messrs. E. Lutz, Kimmelman, Mr. and Mrs. Gray and 2 children, Messrs. Kennedy, Savage, Silva, Mr. and Mrs. Hawbottom, Messrs. Dobbs, Miss Dufour, Rev. Raoul, Miss Delanay, Mr. and Mrs. Jaffer, Messrs. Rodicke, Danenberg, Mr. and Mrs. Fujita, Mr. Kuyeda, Mrs. Shiki; for Saigon from Yokohama, Mr. and Mrs. Cudenet; from Shanghai, Capt. Louvet; for Singapore, from Shanghai, Mr. Lockhart; for Colombo from Yokohama, Rev. Brown; from Shanghai, Mr. Cammado; for Port Said from Shanghai, Mr. E. Lugh, Prince Ouroussoff, Messrs. Tamolienka, T. Zeiler, Rosenthal and Fadieff; for Marseilles from Yokohama, Mr. Muraour, Mr. and Mrs. Nyffenegger and infant, Comte A. de Fleuriot, Mr. and Mrs. Maille and 3 children; from Kobe, Messrs. Lawrence, Ronayne, Kobotch, Frey, Emerson, Pages, Rickmann, Vicker and Schlave; from Shanghai, Mrs. Jadot and 3 children, Mr. and Mrs. Altwater, Mr. Kremer, Miss Botter, Messrs. Bons d'Anty, Noiret, Gardey, Ovidi, Guillon, Frisram, Padilla, Marquez, de Solms and Dumontel.

Per *Austria*, from Trieste, &c., Mrs. Kimmelman and daughter, Messrs. Engel, Zach and Stauber.

Per *Salazie*, for Hongkong from Marseilles, Rev. Robert Lucas and Mr. E. Berruzo; from Port Said, Mr. Bechara; from Colombo, Mr. C. Roth; from Singapore, Messrs. Norman and Vistri; from Saigon, Mrs. Darville and Mr. Faustino Lichuneo; for Shanghai from Marseilles, Mr. and Mrs. Duval, Messrs. Marchal, Lemoine, Mr. and Mrs. Roy and 2 children, Messrs. Meequet, Labonne, R-tournard, Deyon, Lebreton, Chaze, Gaillard, Paul, Viola, Tomasi, Angelo, Guegan and Balton; from Port Said, Messrs. E. Schwarz and Rahinan; from Colombo, Mrs. Wolf and Mr. Noel; from Singapore,

Mr. Sellman; from Saigon, Mr. Krieger; for Kobe, Mr. Minani; for Yokohama from Marseilles, Messrs. da Silva, Inada, Dalas and Ohaya; from Colombo, Rev. Worcester; from Singapore, Mrs. Grove and Mr. Hadjee Hassan; from Saigon, Mr. Heinrich Hassen.

Per *Daijin Maru*, from Tamsui, &c., Mr. L. Sales.

Per *Haiching*, from Swatow, Miss Gordon, Messrs. S. Bard, A. Himesoth and Eadie.

DEPARTED.

Per *Gneisenau*, from Hongkong for Bremen, &c., Mr. Abrechtsen, Misses P. de Almeida and E. de Almeida, Messrs. Bachmann and Barry Baldwin, Mrs. Flora Baldwin, Miss Dorothy Baldwin, Capt. Bendixen, Mr. H. Bramsch, Capt. and Mrs. Bratzin and child, Mr. W. M. Bray, Mr. and Mrs. Briggs, Mr. and Mrs. G. L. Brighton, Miss Jennet Brown, Miss Flora Bristowe, Mr. H. E. Burneston, Lady Buxton, Messrs. W. R. Cleveland, Hauptmann Corsepp, A. D. Cofeland, J. F. Christensen, A. Cameron, Lieut. Davis, Mr. J. H. Dresser, Mr. and Mrs. A. Diez, Mr. David W. Fancy, Mrs. C. Forster, Mr. and Mrs. G. Paolo Fontana, Mgr. E. Fowler, Dr. J. Filansky, Messrs. Matthew Francis and Gerassinoff, Dr. Granatoff, Baron von Grunau, Capt. Hansen, Mr. Kurt Hoesch, Mr. and Mrs. Hoffmann, Mr. A. Hussein, Mrs. Jackes, Messrs. Jordan, K. Kapelle, Dr. Karminski, Mrs. Kaether and children, Mrs. Kerr, Master H. Kerr, Messrs. Klare, Korsakoff, Dr. Klopfer, Lieut. Lambert, Mr. E. Gordon Lowder, Mr. and Mrs. F. Lloyd, Miss L. Lowell, Messrs. A. A. Maasberg, Edw. A. Magie, von Meeck, Baron von Meeck, Lieut. Morse, Dr. Michailoff, Mrs. E. Pinckerucke, Messrs. N. H. Patrick, A. Perrin, Mr. and Mrs. Esul Popowitzky, Mrs. von Raaben, Messrs. Ramm, Rossietzky, Dr. and Mrs. Rokitzky, Mr. and Mrs. Ruchwaldy, Miss Ruchwaldy, Mr. and Mrs. F. Sparrevohn and child, Dr. Fr. Sartisson, Mr. Salomon, Dr. Schlippe, Messrs. E. Schwabe, Alfr. Schreiber, C. B. Smith, Mrs. Fred. Scott, Pater Sporenberg, Messrs. Charles Stouchfield, Steinmetz, Capt. Uldarup, Messrs. C. W. Ure, Vorobioff, Prof. J. Ward, Mr. and Mrs. Washburn, Mr. Wonowitch, Dr. E. Zehntner and Mr. Zub.

Per *Daijin Maru*, from Japan ports, Mr. and Mrs. O. W. Lindholm, Mrs. N. Lindholm, Capt. and Mrs. H. Millais and infant, Mrs. V. R. Bowden, Lieut. and Mrs. R. de L. Hasbrouck, U.S.N., Messrs. J. P. O'Neil, U.S.N., P. Croighton, D. Stewart, Mrs. and Miss Ringer, Mrs. F. Gordon, Messrs. F. S. Brockman, T. J. Eldridge, F. Pollock, Mr. and Mrs. H. Brandeis, Mr. Albert Kopp, Lieut. R. B. Creevy, U.S.N., Mr. and Mrs. P. Lagrange, Mr. Alex. Ross; for Honolulu, Mr. C. H. Smith; for San Francisco, &c., Mr. Kenneth Macdonald, Bishop J. W. B. shford, Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Woolley, Messrs. F. R. Holt, U.S.N., F. S. Abbott, C. A. Meissner, J. J. Jessup, R. S. Corbett, A. Brambach, Jos. Fyffe, U.S.N.

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